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POLITICAL.

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MR. GREELEY NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION AT BALTIMORE—SPEECHES MADE ON THE OCCASION.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The following were the speeches made to-day on the occasion of the notification of Mr. Greeley of his nomination by the Baltimore Convention.

SPEECH OF MR. DOOLITTLE.

Mr. Doolittle said :—

MR. GREELEY—The National Democratic Convention, recently held at Baltimore, charged us with the pleasing duty of waiting on you in person to notify you of its unanimous nomination of yourself as a candidate for the Presidency. We were informed that it would be agreeable to meet us here at this time, and we have come in a body to place in your hands this official notification. The published proceedings of our Convention show great unanimity, but those only who took part in them can realize the cordiality and enthusiasm with which it resolved to sustain the Liberal Republican movement—to co-operate with all patriotic citizens to support the principles declared at Cincinnati,—and resolved also as the best and surest mode of giving effect to those great principles to nominate and elect the same candidate. We both witnessed and felt that cordiality and enthusiasm.

Mr. Doolittle then introduced the members of the Committee, individually, to Mr. Greeley. When the ceremony of introduction was over, Mr. Greeley spoke as follows:

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

I should need time were I to attempt to reply fitly and fully to the important, and I need not say, gratifying communication. It may be that I should reply in writing, but as I have addressed a letter, which has been pretty widely considered, to the Liberal Republican Convention, it may not be necessary. I can only say now that I accept your nomination; accept it in the spirit in which it was offered. [Cheers.] I am at present in a position which, doubtless, many would regard as a proud one, but which is still an embarrassing one, because it involves the temporary, and, I trust, only temporary, annoyance of a misconstruction of my motives on the part of some valued and lifelong friends. I am confident that time alone is necessary to vindicate my motives to all candid observers, and to convince all of the disinterestedness and patriotism of the course I am pursuing and intended to pursue long before I was assured of so much co-operation and sympathy. [Cheers.] The time will come, and, I trust in God, the opportunity too, when the world will see that you are no less Democrats because you have pursued the course you have, and that I am no less a Republican because I accept your nomination. [Cheers.] Here Mr. Greeley's voice faltered with emotion. He recovered himself, and continued. I am not much in the habit of receiving a nomination for the Presidency. [Great laughter.] I am consequently unable to reply as readily and fluently as others might. [Renewed laughter.] I can only say I shall be happy to see all of you, or at least as many of you as can come, at my humble farmer home, where I shall be to-morrow, and where we shall be able to converse and confer more freely than here. If you will come, I shall be happy to make you welcome to the best the farm affords [more laughter and cheers]; and now I simply wish you farewell.

MR. CAMERON MAKES A PILGRIMAGE TO WASHINGTON—HE FEELS DISCOURAGED ABOUT THE POLITICAL PROSPECTS IN PENNSYLVANIA—FORNEY THE CAUSE OF ALL THE TROUBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12.—Simon Cameron's visit here, which has been a matter of great curiosity, has been partially solved by the correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, who sends the following despatch to his paper to night:

It has already been stated in the newspapers that General Cameron has been among the recent visitors at the National Capital. Considering that the President and several members of the Cabinet are absent, newspaper men and others were not a little puzzled to ascertain the object of the Senator's visit. Speculation was, of course, rife. It was supposed at first that Cameron had business, as Chairman of the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, with the Secretary of State. This presumption was set at rest when it was known that the Hon. Secretary was not in the city. The mystery of the Senator's visit is solved. It had reference to the condition of political affairs in Pennsylvania, and the election of the Harrisburg ring ticket. Those with whom Cameron talked most freely and confidentially, and among them are several prominent officers, represent the old man as being in a state of great anxiety and nervousness over the election which is to come off in October. He no longer affects that defiant tone which he exhibited so offensively a few weeks ago. Nor is he so anxious for political blood-letting and the erection of a guillotine that will take off the official heads of all who refuse to say amen to the action of the ring. To state it briefly, the senior Senator from Pennsylvania is demoralized. He sees the hand-writing upon the wall more plainly than do some of his associates in the business of thrusting down the throats of the Pennsylvania Republicans a ticket in the last degree obnoxious. Cameron does not care much about the fate of General Hartranft and the other members of the State ticket, as he does about the complexion of the Legislature which is to be elected in October. With all his protestations to the contrary it is well known he is anxious to be returned to the United States Senate. For the first time, perhaps, in his life he is brought to a square issue with the people, and he fears the result. While here he confessed that if Hartranft should be elected in October the majority would be so small as to make the victory a virtual defeat. The popular opposition was so strong that he did not know whether Hartranft could be elected. Of course, he laid the entire blame of the present condition of Pennsylvania on Colonel Forney and the *Press*. If Hartranft is defeated, said Cameron, Forney is responsible for it; he must be held to account. To such straits are the old man and his followers reduced that he is actually to make terms with Forney. Part of the object of his visit here was to look out a peace maker who could go to Forney and propose a compromise. Several parties to whom he applied informed him that it was too late. Forney, they said, had taken a position which he could not abandon. Mr. Cameron, in order to get the Administration enlisted in behalf of the State ticket, with a view to saving it, stated while there that the defeat of Hartranft in October was the defeat of Grant in Pennsylvania in November. Forney, he said, was responsible for this also, and if he did not come in and help the State ticket he should be formally read out of the party. Cameron insisted that the Administration must at once abandon the position assumed by the President in his conversation with your correspondent a few weeks ago, when he stated that he could not and would not interfere in State politics. "The time has come," he said, "to draw the lines so that the President might know who was for him and who was against him." Of course, whoever does not indorse the Harrisburg ring ticket is, in the opinion of Cameron, against Grant. What encouragement the Senator received is not known, inasmuch as the President was not here, and only a few members of the Cabinet are in town. He has gone home as much demoralized as when he came.

SENTIMENT OF THE PEOPLE EVERYWHERE.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—The Greeley strength among Republicans is developing rapidly, since the Baltimore Convention, in Minneapolis, where the Grantites have boasted but few Greeley men could be found. The Liberal element shows to a remarkable extent. Three of the five members of the Republican City Committee resigned, yesterday, and declared for Greeley, and another is about to follow. The whole Fifth Ward Committee and two or three on the Sixth Ward Committee are for Greeley. A Liberal daily paper is to be started in Minneapolis at once. None in the county hitherto. A great ratification is to be held to-morrow night. A special train will take a large delegation from St. Paul. Ratifications are being held all over the State, and reports from every quarter indicate that Greeley will carry Minnesota by a decided majority.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., June 12.—A Greeley and Brown ratification meeting will be held on the public square, in this city, to-morrow (Saturday) night. Senator Trumbull, Governor Palmer, and other distinguished speakers have been invited, and are expected to be present and deliver addresses.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., July 12.—The Greeley and Brown open-air ratification meeting, last evening, was addressed by Messrs. George B. Smith, J. C. Gregory, S. U. Pinney, all Democrats, who gave in their adhesion to the Cincinnati candidates and platform, though the former had many misgivings. The *Democrat* estimates the crowd at 1,000, and the *Journal* at 300 to 400.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 12.—A Greeley and Brown ratification meeting will be held here on Wednesday night, the 17th inst. Leonard Swett and Hon. Wm. Brose will speak.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

JOLIET, Ill., July 12.—The nomination of Greeley and Brown, and of the Koerner State ticket, was ratified by an enthusiastic meeting at the Court House square, in this city, last evening. It is said to be the largest meeting of the kind ever held here. Cannon, a brass band, and fire-works were brought into requisition. Hon. T. L. Breckenridge, an old Democrat, was chosen Chairman. Hon. G. D. A. Parks, Liberal Republican, made the opening speech, which was enthusiastically received. He was followed by B. Olin, Esq., D. H. Pinney, and T. L. Breckenridge for the Democrats, and by Captain Egbert Phelps, and C. B. Garnsey, Esq., for the Liberal Republicans. The meeting closed with enthusiastic cheers for Greeley and Brown, and was, in every respect, a successful opening of the campaign.

CORRECTION—THE MEETING OF THE LIBERAL AND DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 12—THE TRIBUNE of this date makes a very erroneous statement. Speaking of the Democratic and Liberal State Central Committee meeting in this city, next week, it says: "The Springfield call will be withdrawn." This is a mistake. Neither will be withdrawn, but both Committees will meet in this city on next Tuesday, July 16, as a preponderating number of the members of both Committees have already signified a determination to be present. Where these counter and unauthorized statements come from it is hard to tell. Some one seems determined to make as much confusion about these meetings as possible. Will you please make the correction, and state that both the Democratic and Liberal State Central Committees will meet in this city on next Tuesday, July 16.

E. L. GROSS,
Chairman of the Liberal Republican Central Committee.

E. L. MERRITT,
Member of the Democratic State Central Committee.

NONSENSE THE WEAPON OF THE GRANTITES.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Republican Congressional Campaign Committee here are in big business. They propose to conduct the coming Presidential campaign simply upon the basis of ridicule of their opponents. There is now being printed at the Government Printing Office a collection of New York *Tribune* extras, which, in pamphlet form, will be largely circulated to intimidate Democratic voters. Then the Committee have given a large order for a book published somewhere in the West, entitled "That Convention; or Five Days a Politician," devoted to the ridicule of the Liberal movement, which will be sent under Congressional frank, to the various sections of the country. Altogether, this Committee seem to have more money than discretion.

A LOSING GAME—THE LIBERALS ORGANIZING.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

AURORA, Ill., July 12.—The proscriptive policy of the Grant party culminated to-day in excluding THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE from the files in the Young Men's Christian Association reading rooms. The effect will be that many more people will buy THE TRIBUNE, and none the less read it.

The Liberals to day leased Arcadome Hall, one of the finest public halls in the city, with seats for 600, to be used for meetings, until November. A large sign will be hoisted over the front of the Greeley and Brown headquarters. A meeting for organization will be held next Tuesday night, which will be preliminary to a grand ratification meeting on the Saturday night following, when distinguished speakers will be present.

ANOTHER SIGN OF THE TIMES.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., July 12.—The *News* of this city is out this evening with a startling exposure of the duplicity of one of the Grant leaders in this State. Colonel W. S. King, the owner of the *Tribune*, a Grant organ here, has made a written proposal to issue an evening edition of the *Tribune*, and employ a young man to edit it, as a Greeley organ, while the morning edition should remain a Grant organ. King is getting very shaky, and wants to hedge. There is immense excitement over the exposure.

GRANT NOMINATION FOR CONGRESS IN THE EIGHTH ILLINOIS DISTRICT.

KANKAKEE, Ill., July 12.—Senator Fort, of Marshall, received the Republican nomination for Congressman, from the Eighth District, on the one hundred and second ballot. Judge Starr, of Kankakee, was his principal competitor.

COMMENTS OF THE LONDON PAPERS.

LONDON, July 12.—London journals comment as follows on the nomination of Greeley by the Baltimore Convention: The *Advertiser* confesses that its sympathies are entirely with Greeley as a newspaper man. The *Post* declares that such flagrant *reductio ad absurdum* will largely tend to bring about the abandonment of the system whereby the people of America have so long been deprived of all real choice for their Presidents. The *Telegraph* styles Greeley a political weathercock, and says: "As a Democrat, supported by the South, he is endeavoring to unseat the General who saved the Union." The *Standard* thinks Greeley would not be an eligible candidate were it not for his electioneering strength. He is as honest as a partisan can be, and he shows occasional glimpses of rough good sense; but he is violent in disposition, without regular education, and devoid of experience in the administration of public affairs. In fact, he is a respectable yeoman of the last generation. Although Greeley is inferior to Adams, he is not inferior to Grant. We do not believe, if he is elected, his subordinates will be appointed from the *Tribune* office.

GRANT AND GREELEY MEETINGS IN LITTLE ROCK AND MEMPHIS.

LITTLE ROCK, July 12.—A grand Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here last night, addressed by Hon. J. Brooks and others.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.—An immense Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held in the Court Square to-night, under the auspices of the various Greeley Clubs of the city. Processions were formed in the northern and southern part of the city, and marched with transparencies and music to the square, where the vast assemblage was called to order by Major Barbier, Chairman of the Central Greeley Club, who introduced the Hon. J. W. Purviance, Chairman of the Liberal Republican Executive Committee of West Tennessee, who addressed the crowd in a brief and pointed speech. He was followed by Colonel Looney and a number of candidates for Congress, the band playing the "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Dixie," and other Northern and Southern airs. Among the mottoes were: "The bloody chasm spanned by the bridge of Liberalism; "Greeley's hatchet will lop off all suckers at the White House." The meeting was the largest ever held here.

ANOTHER COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE OF MR. GREELEY.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—Judge Nelson, in a letter to the *Banner*, received to-day, declines the nomination of Presidential Elector for the State-at-Large, tendered him by the Liberal Convention in May last. He says he is thoroughly satisfied with the action of the Democratic Convention at Baltimore, and urges all opponents of Grant to cordially and cheerfully unite in the support of an honest and capable citizen, whose entire success in surmounting the difficulties of poverty and obscurity, and whose entire career offers an ampler guarantee that he not only possesses a high order of ability, but a kind and genial nature, and that he would endeavor to administer the affairs of the Government with the strictest integrity as President, not of party, but of the whole Union.

A conference of the Liberal and Democratic State Executive Committees, to harmonize and co-operate in the selection of an electoral ticket, is proposed.

ORGANIZING FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The Democratic Congressional Executive Committee were in conference to-day at the Capitol with Senator Fenton and others, and the Greeley and Brown Campaign Committee, with a view to concerted action in the Presidential canvass, including the distribution of documents. Hon. Samuel F. Randall, being Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, resigned the Chairmanship of the Democratic Congressional Committee, when General Slocum was elected to fill the vacancy.

The Committee was visited during its session by Messrs. Casserly, Beck, Marshall, and other prominent Democrats. Preparations were made for the immediate publication of documents for distribution, and a resolution was passed asking the Chairman of the Democratic Central Committee of each State, and of each county in all the States, to forward at once the names and addresses of the members of their respective Committees for the purpose of enabling the Congressional Committee to forward documents to them for distribution.

THE OPPOSING CANDIDATES FOR THE VICE PRESIDENCY.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Governor Gratz Brown arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel this morning, and, at noon, attended the meeting of the National Committee of the Liberal Republicans at Glenham Hotel. The meeting was held with closed doors, and no reporter was admitted.

Senator Henry Wilson was also in the city, to-day, at the Astor House. He made a few calls upon friends in the business portion of the city, and at 4 o'clock departed from the hotel.

THE CAMPAIGN IN NORTH CAROLINA.

WELDEN, N. C., July 12.—A Greeley and Brown ratification meeting was held here, to-day, under the auspices of Senator Ransom. Several thousand people were present. Senators Tipton and Stockton, Governor Walker, of Virginia, Ex-Governor Vance, Ex Senator Clingman, and Colonel Hinton, of Norfolk, spoke. The State campaign is fairly inaugurated, and will be pushed on both sides with the greatest enthusiasm. Senator Tipton and Carl Schurz will speak in Raleigh Tuesday.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BURLINGTON, Vt., July 12.—The Liberal Republicans of Vermont have called a mass Convention, to meet here on July 24, to nominate the State ticket and Presidential Electors.

Special Despatch to the Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12.—The nomination of the Prohibition candidates, Black and Russell, was ratified, to-night, by a mass meeting of a hundred or more citizens. Henry Fish, Prohibition candidate for Governor, and John Russell, the Prohibition candidate for the Vice Presidency, were the speakers.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—A meeting of the Grant Club occurred to-night. The attendance was large. Speeches were made by Colonel Mullins, of Bedford, and Colonel A. F. Prosser, of Nashville. The best spirit prevailed.

OMAHA, Neb., July 12.—General Logan, of Illinois, addressed a large political meeting held here this evening.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—The Democrat and Reform mass and ratification meeting for Greeley and Brown, and the State ticket, at the Varieties Theatre, was large and enthusiastic. The theatre was jammed, and thousands were on the streets unable to gain admission. After the meeting a torch-light procession paraded the streets with several bands of music.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, Minn., July 12.—The *Pioneer*, to-morrow morning, will contain a call signed by three hundred and fifty Republicans of Minneapolis for the organization of a Greeley and Brown Campaign Club, embracing two members of the last Republican Central Committee, and many of the leading men of the party. The Democracy are also moving, and will unite in the formation of a Club. Bets are freely offered that Hennepin County, heretofore good for from ten to fourteen hundred Republican majority, will give a majority for the Liberal ticket. The Liberals and Democrats throughout the State are in the best of spirits, and entertain strong hopes of revolutionizing this stronghold of Radicalism.

WISCONSIN.

Adjournment of the State Teachers' Association.

MADISON, July 12.—The State Teachers' Association adjourned last evening, after a very pleasant reception and reunion at Governor Washburn's. The following were the most important resolutions adopted:

WHEREAS, To render the Public School system of Wisconsin more efficient in action and richer in results, we need teachers of culture, skill, and devotion; and,

WHEREAS, We hold it the controlling duty of every worker in this field of labor to thoroughly fit himself for this important vocation, therefore,

Resolved, first, that we most cordially approve of every effort made to give to the educators of the State the benefit of professional normal training; second, that the policy of holding a series of Teachers' Institutes throughout the State, conducted by skilled instructors, will, in the judgment of this Association, greatly benefit our teachers and our schools, and that we are gratified, as indicative of increased vigor in our school system, at any policy that tends to harmonize its interests, unite its workers, and stimulate our youth to the highest attainment in scholarship at a State University, which shall justly be a crown and glory to our public free schools.

Resolved, That we most heartily indorse the plan of a National University, according to the general idea of the bill now pending in the Senate of the United States, entitled "A bill to establish a National University," and that we most respectfully and earnestly commend the enterprise to the friendly consideration and support of our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

A Fatal Affray Between Farmers.

JANESVILLE, July 12.—A despatch from Woodstock (McHenry County), Ill., this morning, says: "Yesterday forenoon two men, named Benjamin Bedee and John Connors, living about two miles south of this place, got into an altercation about some hay which the latter was cutting, when Bedee struck Connors a terrible blow on the head with a club, crushing his skull, and from the effects of which he died in the afternoon. Bedee was arrested and lodged in jail here. It seems that the two men were working a farm together and had had some difficulty previous to this."

IOWA.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Surveying Expedition—Threatened Resistance of the Indians—Warlike Preparations.

SIOUX CITY, July 12.—A despatch from Fort Sully, Dakota, says it is reported there that about one thousand Indians have collected at a point on the route, west of the river, to be taken by the Yellowstone expedition, which is to leave Fort Rice on the 25th instant, and that they will prevent, if possible, the proposed survey of the Northern Pacific Railroad through their country. It is generally believed that the Indians will attempt to stop the progress of the work, but the surveyors' escort will consist of 1,000 men and a battery of Gatling guns, under the command of General Stanley, one of the best Indian men on the frontier, who will be able to resist any attack and prevent interference.

The Crops Prospect.

DUBUQUE, July 12.—Reports from the interior, state that grain of all kinds is nearly ripened and ready for the sickle. The hay crop is being gathered, yielding largely. Wheat, oats, rye, and barley were never finer, having escaped the blight and the insects. Corn was late in starting, but the hot weather has brought it rapidly forward and it now looks splendid. Potatoes have suffered but little from the Colorado bug, and promises the best crop known in years. On the whole, this promises to be the most fruitful season known in Iowa for years.

NEW YORK.

Illness of Hon. B. Gratz Brown.

Argument for the Defence in the Stokes Case Closed.

The Eight-Hour Movement--Preparations for a New Strike Next Spring.

No Interference with the Orangemen Yesterday.

Daily Review of the Leading Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

THE PARADE BY THE ORANGEMEN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The Orangemen, to-day, marched through the streets of New York without meeting with hostile demonstrations or causing large crowds to assemble on the route. The escort of police amounted in reality to a small army, each Orangeman in the line having at least three policemen to vindicate the right of public procession. Including detectives and special service men, the police escort numbered nearly 2,000, this force being mainly held in mass, with skirmishing detachments in front, flanks, and rear. Five lodges of Orangemen took part in the celebration, one lodge coming from Brooklyn. Each lodge numbered from 80 to 100 members. Four brass bands played their favorite partisan airs, including, as a slight concession, perhaps, to Ireland in general, "Wearing of the Green." A beautiful banner was upheld by each lodge, embellished with pictures of the Battle of the Boyne, and portraits of King William. One was inscribed, "The liberty of America we will maintain." Several American flags were carried. The lodges rendezvoused at 327 Broadway, where, previous to starting they were addressed by Grand Master McGee. He congratulated those present that they were about to vindicate their equal rights as American citizens and uphold the glorious Orange color so dear to all their hearts. At the close of his address his associates greeted him with a peculiar form of applause, stamping their feet and clapping their hands in rhyme, undoubtedly one of the forms of the order. At Lafayette place, where the column formed, a thousand police, in Hollow square, surrounded the Orangemen. Mounted squads of police went ahead to clear the streets of vehicles. The procession moved at 11:30 a. m., and went over its appointed route without delay, molestation, or unseemly noise, and was viewed by only a moderate number of spectators. All Marshals were mounted and distinguished by swords and plumed chapeaus. The Grand Marshal (McGee), a man of fine personal appearance, was mounted on a showy white horse. Most of the men in the procession wore full regalia, consisting of orange and purple, in various combinations. Orange and purple badges were worn on their coats by those not distinguished, and neckties and handkerchiefs of the two colors were conspicuous. Several women were in the ranks towards the rear of the line, and marched over the entire route. The column moved through Broadway, where every window was lined with well-dressed people, to Union Square, where the Orangemen paid their respects to the monument of Washington. Certain upper windows on Madison avenue were filled with ladies, who displayed orange colors, which demonstration was responded to with loud cheers by the processionists. In Thirty-fourth street the number of the Orangemen aggregated, by actual count, 367, exclusive of bands and marshals, besides the several ladies who took part. The procession marched down Fifth avenue, where they met another hearty reception by ladies on the stoops and in the windows. On one house the American flag was hoisted, surmounted with orange flowers. The only disturbance along the whole route occurred while the procession was passing Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue. A female wearing an orange flower was standing upon the stoop watching the procession, when a man named Campbell made at her, and, seizing her dress, pulled her down from the steps. Before he could proceed any further a policeman's locust descended upon his head, and he was dragged off to the station, a loaded pistol, meantime, having fallen from his pocket. It was feared some violence might be offered the Orangemen after dismissal, and the greater part of the police force was drawn up on both sides of the Bowery for a block above and below the Orange headquarters. Quite a crowd had assembled at that point, and their rough character and malevolent looks justified the police in making them move along rapidly. The crowd hung around for an hour after the procession had been dismissed, but at last, quietly melted away. Before dispersing from their lodge-room, the Orangemen held a brief glorification. Speeches were made by James McGee, Captain Fullerton, and a delegate from Illinois named Rye. They parted with a solemn agreement to celebrate each returning anniversary.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

NEW YORK, July 12.—In continuing his address to the jury in the Stokes trial, to-day, Mr. Tremaine insisted that Fisk was dosed to death with opium, and claimed the justice of a chemical analysis of the contents of Fisk's stomach. Tremaine read from Taylor's "On Poisons," that out of 39 cases of opium-poisoning, the average time of death was 12 hours. That was the length of time Fisk lived after receiving the dose which caused his death. "The only evidence of premeditation," he said, "came from two professional gamblers, one of whom swore he saw Stokes glance up at the Erie office windows, and the other swears that Stokes, in his haste, jostled a woman on the sidewalk. Would you hang any man on such evidence? If there is any character I loathe, it is the professional gambler; a man who is lost to all sense of honor; a man of whom Dr. Knox has said, that if left to watch his mother's dead body, would, in the ... watch of the night, steal the silver coin from her eyelids." Tremaine assailed the testimony of the hall boys, and rehearsed the scene in which it is alleged to have fired the drawn pistol. "Stokes' shot was justifiable on the ground that if ever a pistol-shot was fired with good effect, it was that fired by Stokes against James Fisk. I do not want to justify murder, but, in this case, nothing could be more justifiable. Fisk had in the Grand Opera House a castle and a retreat as secure as the bandits of Greece and Rome have in their mountains. Who was Fisk? The head of the great Erie Ring, and to his death-bed came the great chief of the Tammany Ring. He established at the Opera House an armed castle. He had singing men and dancing women. At his state dinners Judges of Courts and Senators were his boon companions. He robbed a railroad. He had two establishments, one in Boston, and the other in New York. He lived in regal splendor. His companions attended on him as on a monarch. His coachman had three servants under him. Gifted with a brain equal, it is boasted, to that of Daniel Webster, he prostituted those powers to the mere art of money-getting. This man, with all his power, turned his engines against the prisoner. He had him arrested, and had thoughts of murder. The prisoner lived under a sense of danger—in constant apprehension—and in these circumstances the two met unexpectedly, and under the stress of fear the prisoner fired, and James Fisk died." Mr. Tremaine concluded his speech with an eloquent appeal to the jury, after speaking for about five and a half hours.

Prosecutor Garvin followed. Fisk, he said, was shot down without preparation or notice, and now his murderer asks for sympathy. The dead man got the benefit of no doubt. He had no counsel. Stokes was his Judge, jury, and executioner, and gave him no time to appeal for mercy.

STOCKS.

Business on the Stock Exchange, to-day, was very dull. In Erie and Pacific Mail there was a little movement at intervals, the former ranging from 54 3-4 to 53 3-8, and the latter from 74 3-4 to 75 1-4. Erie was weak throughout. Fluctuations in the balance were only 1-2 to 3-8 per cent. The market closed steady, with scarcely enough doing to establish quotations.

MONEY.

The market closed easy at 3 to 1 per cent on call.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE

quiet and unchanged. Actual business continues at a concession of 1-8 to 1-4 per cent on asking rates.

GOLD

more active and higher this afternoon, with sales at 114 to 114 3-8.

GOVERNMENT BONDS

strong, and higher at the close, in sympathy with gold. Central Pacific bonds closed at 101 3-4a102; Union Pacific firsts, 90 1-2a90 3-4; land grants, 82a82 1-4; incomes, 87 1-4a87 5-8.

BREADSTUFFS.

Flour, under limited arrivals and some advance in wheat, is firmer for low grades and steadier for better grades. Good superfine is salable. At the close the market was steady, with a fair inquiry for low grades. Wheat better; arrivals limited, and holders confident, under more favorable news from Liverpool. The inquiry was chiefly to complete cargoes.

PORK

better and in fair jobbing demand.

[To the Associated Press.]

ILLNESS OF HON. B. GRATZ BROWN.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Evening Telegram* announces that Gratz Brown was suddenly taken with cholera morbus at 1 o'clock, and now lies dangerously ill at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Doctors Steele and Henry are in attendance. Carl Schurz was refused admittance to the room.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Tremaine concluded his argument for the defense in the Stokes case at 3:15 p. m., when District Attorney Garvin began his address for the people. He consumed the rest of the day, and will conclude to-morrow.

CRIMINAL CARELESSNESS.

The Coroner's jury in the case of deaths from the recent accident on the South Side Railroad returned a verdict to the effect that the deaths are due to culpable carelessness and violation of time-table on the part of John Rathbone, conductor, and James Scott, engineer. Both have been imprisoned, and the papers in the case handed to the District Attorney.

SMALL-POX.

The Public Schools in Paterson, New Jersey, are closed in consequence of the alarming prevalence of the small-pox in that city.

COMPARATIVE COTTON STATEMENT.

Receipts at all ports for the week, 3,140; same time last year, 15,493. Total for the year, 2,690,385; last year, 3,721,248. Exports for the week, 3,913; same time last year, 7,372. Total for the year, 1,921,198; last year, 2,979,899. Stock at all United States ports, 135,992; last year, 203,036; at interior towns, 10,495; last year, 17,112. At Liverpool, 992,000; last year, 660,000. American afloat for Great Britain, 39,000; last year, 93,000.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.

A large meeting of boss carpenters was held last night, at which a resolution to rescind the eight-hour resolution passed May 20 was lost by a vote of 16 to 18. The meeting broke up in confusion.

The Eight-Hour League Executive Committee will ... allowing men to remain at work ten hours where they now do so, and let those under the eight-hour system try and maintain it. The committee want to be maintained throughout the summer in making preparations for a strike next year, as all hopes of the eight-hour system becoming general are now abandoned.

THE EMPLOYERS' UNION.

The Employers' Central Executive Committee continue to hold daily sessions here, making preparations previous to forming a combination of all the employers in the United States to guard against the strikes of workmen in the future.

SUNSTROKES.

Twelve cases of sunstroke occurred yesterday. The weather is cooler to-day.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Stearns' duplex instrument, by which the capacity of telegraph wires is doubled, has been adopted by the Western Union Telegraph Company.

JAY GOULD.

The Erie Company will soon begin a suit against Jay Gould for the recovery of a large amount of real estate.

B. GRATZ BROWN.

The illness of B. Gratz Brown, though quite severe for a time, was merely temporary. It was caused by eating cherries and exposure to the sun. He is rapidly recovering, and was visited this evening by several friends. In consequence of his illness the Committee of the Baltimore Convention postponed their call upon him.

12:30 a. m.—Gratz Brown is now out of danger. He had a very violent attack of cholera morbus.

OHIO.

Death by Lightning.

URBANA, O., July 12.—While three men were riding in an open wagon, during a thunder storm last Wednesday, one of them, named Walterman, was struck by lightning, and expired instantly. The other two received severe injuries.

Was Lost and Is Found.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—Private despatches from New York state that a man has been discovered in that city thought to be Captain Little, of Nashville, who mysteriously disappeared while en route to attend the Cincinnati Convention. The man was suffering from mental aberration. It is thought by some that he had been to Europe. Captain Little was last seen in Covington, opposite this city, and it was feared he had met an untimely death. One or two bodies have been examined here that it was thought at the time might be his, but the friends of Little, who examined them, failed to identify.

A Father and Son Perish by Inhaling Poisonous Gas.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CADIZ, O., July 12.—Yesterday morning, near Logdsville, Belmont County, a man, named Thomas Guynn, and his son, lost their lives in a horrible manner. They were engaged in sinking a well. After blasting, the father descended to examine the bottom. He instantly felt the effect of the poisonous gas, and called for help. His son descended, tied a rope around him, while those above pulled him out, but too late, as life was extinct before he reached the earth. The rope was instantly lowered for the son, who made it fast around his body, and was drawn up, but in the same condition as his father.

THE FAR WEST.

Discovery of an Immense Body of Silver—Two Illinoisans in Luck.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 11.—The greatest body of mineral ever discovered has recently been located by two men from Illinois, named McHenry and Hughes, in the Wahsatch range, about seven miles south of Kimball's hotel, Parley's Park, and twenty-five miles from Echo, on the Central Pacific Railroad. The ledge covers but seventy feet, with an average width of thirty feet. Numerous assays show a yield of silver of $250 to $1,100 per ton of perfectly free bullion ore. Visitors to it estimated the rock in sight to be over 20,000 tons, valued at over $5,000,000. Old mining experts and prospectors are greatly excited.

Railroad Disasters.

NEW YORK, July 12.—The *Herald* has a despatch from White Sulphur Springs, the scene of the railroad accident yesterday, which says that the number of wounded will reach nine, three of whom are wounded mortally. The bridge was only a temporary structure, and the contractors would seem to be responsible for the accident.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—It is reported that a collision occurred this morning on the Pan Handle Railroad, near Dennison, O., between a freight train going east and a passenger train coming west. Several persons were reported injured, but none seriously.

Later advices in regard to the Pan Handle Railroad accident say that the collision occurred at Bowerstown, near Dennison, at 6 o'clock this morning. The freight train should have been on the side track ten minutes before that time. One passenger had a leg broken. Three other passengers, one brakeman and the baggage-master were slightly injured.

COLUMBUS, O., July 12.—Passenger train No. 6, going east from this city, on the Pan-Handle route, while near Bowerstown, this morning, collided with a freight train coming west, and a bad wreck was the result. The baggage car telescoped the smoking car, and this caused the smoking-car to retreat under the passenger coach, tumbling the train generally off the track. Eleven persons were so badly wounded as to require some surgical attention, while others were slightly scratched. The only one who had bones broken was Geo. Crosby, a Cincinnati grocer, his left leg and a rib being broken, and his face badly cut. The wounded were all well cared for. The cause of the accident was that the freight train was some minutes behind time at Bowerstown switch.

FOREIGN.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 12.—O'Byrne received £25 in his suit against the Chief Secretary for Ireland, at Dublin, yesterday, for damages caused by an attack of the police during the Phoenix riot in that city.

The steamship Russia has arrived out.

LIVERPOOL, July 12.—Lieutenant Grant sailed yesterday for America.

FRANCE.

LONDON, July 12.—The vote in the French Assembly, by which the amendment to the bill taxing raw materials, was rejected, stood 310 yeas to 351 nays, instead of 10 to 361, as incorrectly reported last night.

VERSAILLES, July 12.—There was an intensely exciting debate in the Assembly, this evening, on the proposal made by Gaslonde to increase the taxes on doors, windows, and household furniture. Thiers accepted the measure, and maintained that if it was not adopted he would be under the necessity of reverting to taxation on raw materials, from which 3,000,000 could be realized of the 200,000,000 of francs required. "The cup," he said, "is bitter, but it must be drained, without flinching, to the dregs." The members of the Right insisted on a more conservative policy. Thiers replied: "The Government is the repairer, not the author, of the revolution. You intrusted me with the Republic." The Right, with one voice, vociferated, "No, no," and the Left gave three rounds of cheers for the President. After prolonged disorder and interruption of the proceedings, Thiers again made himself heard, and promised to explain his policy at a later day. Quiet was then restored, and the sitting closed in good order.

A Government crisis is apprehended in consequence of these manifestations.

SOUTH AMERICA.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A Rio Janeiro letter states that the Russian fleet, with the Grand Duke, left there for the Cape of Good Hope, June 9.

Considerable preparations of a warlike nature were being made by Brazil in anticipation of the coming war with the Argentine Republic.

THE DOMINION.

TORONTO, July 12.—The procession of Orangemen to-day was most orderly and imposing. About 2,500 men paraded.

KINGSTON, July 12.—The largest procession of Orangemen ever assembled marched here to-day. The chief feature of the day was the presence of Kingston, Grand Master of the Irish Lodge. Despatches from various parts of Ontario report a general and peaceful turnout.

WEST INDIES.

NEW YORK, July 12.—A letter from Nassau confirms the intelligence of the arrival of the crew of the steamer Fannie and says, when the men and cargo landed in Cuba, Ryan sent out scouts and captured the only Spanish picket post within nine miles. The nine men were taken and executed on reaching Ryan's camp.

President Cespedes and staff arrived at the landing on the night of the 3d, and gave very flattering accounts of the progress and prosperity of the revolution.

ILLINOIS.

A Father and Son Smothered in a Corn Bin.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 12—Augustus Hoffman, about 12 years of age, son of Charles Hoffman, in playing about his father's warehouse, in Peru, this afternoon, jumped into a corn-bin while the corn was running out through the spout into a car, and was being drawn under the corn into the spout and smothered. A lad who had been playing with him at once gave the alarm, and Mr. Hoffman leaped in to rescue his son, and shared the fate of the boy. Mr. Hoffman was a prominent grain merchant of Peru, and a much esteemed citizen. He leaves a wife and two children to mourn their sudden and terrible bereavement.

Rumor says that two men died of sunstroke near Utica, yesterday.

TENNESSEE.

Accidentally Shot—Fatal Affray.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 12.—Richard Somerville, aged 13, son of Colonel Richard Somerville, candidate for Congress in this district, while preparing for a deer hunt, yesterday, near Mason's Depot, shot himself in the hand and bled to death. He was a very promising young man, and his death is universally regretted.

Pat Maloney was shot and fatally wounded, on Poplar street, last night, by John Dolan, who fired at another party, but the ball struck Maloney in the head. Dolan fled, but was subsequently arrested and committed to jail.

Advices from the cotton-fields, both above and below Charleston, S. C., confirm the intelligence of the general presence of the caterpillar.

MARRIED.

MITCHELL—SMITH—In this city, July 11, at the residence of R. B. Merritt, Esq., by Rev. Wm. A. Bartlett, William Mitchell, of Vinona, Minn., and Frances M. Smith, of Chicago. No cards.

TOMLINSON—JENKINS—July 11, at Grace Church, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, Mr. David Tomlinson, of New York, and Miss Gertrude R. Jenkins, of Chicago.

LYNCH—FITZHENRY—July 11, by the Rev. Father Conway, Mr. Edward Lynch and Miss Margaret Fitzhenry. No cards.

DIED.

MIX—July 12, Doleratia, only daughter of Squire C. and Guadaloupe Mix, of cholera infantum, aged 3 weeks and 5 days.

Funeral at the house, No. 65 Alexander-st. Cars leave Illinois Central Twenty-second st station, at 3 o'clock p. m. for Oakwood Cemetery.

LEHMANN—On the 12th inst., Frederick Lehmann, aged 52, by accident from the result of injuries to the brain by being thrown from a buggy.

Notice of funeral in Sunday's papers.

MEETINGS.

Masonic.

Wm. B. Warren Lodge, No. 209, A. F. and A. M. Regular communication this (Saturday) evening at 8 o'clock, for business and work, in Lodge Hall, No. 12 North Clinton-st. Members particularly invited. Visitors always welcome. By order of the W. M.
SAM'L G. SMITH, Sec.

GENERAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

We, the undersigned, would respectfully inform our customers and the public, that on and after Monday, July 15, 1872, we shall close our respective places of business promptly at 7 o'clock, Saturdays excepted.

WM. P. HICKEY, SETH WOOD,
G. H. SALTER, FRANK LATCHAM & CO
DRIVER & CO., CHILDS & NICHOLS,
C. T. BLAUL, E. G. ORVIS,
BLACKLER & PIERCE, JOHN COOK,
ALFRED JONES, BROWN & CROWELL.

NOTICE.

The General Offices of the Illinois Central Railroad Company will, after the 12th July, 1872, be at No. 58 Michigan-av.

FURNACES.

DIAMOND & RUBY FURNACES.

JAMES A. LAWSON, Patentee.

For Heating Churches, School Houses, Public Buildings and Private Residences.

FULLER, WARREN & CO., Manufacturers, Troy, N. Y.

BRANCH HOUSES—New York, Cleveland and Chicago. For sale by

FULLER, WARREN & CO., North Pier, Chicago, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION.

Charles L. Arnold having this day bought out the interest of Charles D. Wells in the firm of Arnold & Wells, the same is hereby dissolved. All debts due the late firm are payable to the said Charles L. Arnold, who also assumes the liabilities of said firm.

CHAS. L. ARNOLD,
CHAS. D. WELLS.

Chicago June 13, 1872.

REAL ESTATE.

WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.

GREAT PEREMPTORY

AUCTION SALE OF 740 Large Lots AT Washington Heights.

We will sell at PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder on the grounds, 740 fifty-foot front lots in the Halsted Street Addition to Washington Heights, on the 20th day of July. The sale to commence at 11 o'clock a. m., and to continue till all the lots are sold. This property adjoins the celebrated Hilliard & Dobbins tract on the east, and lies nearly a mile on Halsted-st., which is one of the longest and most important thoroughfares, being more traveled than any other street leading into the city. The land is a high and dry alluvial prairie, well adapted for fine gardens and beautiful suburban homes. The railroad facilities are unsurpassed. The Rock Island & Pacific Railroad, also, the Chicago & Danville, and the Chicago, Columbus & Cincinnati Air-Line, all pass near by on the west side of this land. Halsted-st. is the eastern boundary. There is also a track for a railroad already graded from this point to South Chicago, and the ties and iron will be laid down in a few days, and then all the railroads running to Chicago from the south and east will be readily accessible to this point, making this property very desirable for every description of occupancy.

A fine depot is now being built in the centre of this tract, at which the Washington Heights Dummy will stop on all trips to and from the city; also, all of the accommodation trains on the Rock Island & Pacific Railroad. The Chicago depot of this road is at the corner of LaSalle and Van Buren-sts., right in the heart of the business of the city, to get to which there is never any detention by reason of bridges. This property is 10 miles from the Van Buren-st. depot, and the time occupied in getting there is only about 35 minutes, and the fare only 15 cents. Commutation tickets much less than that. To a laboring man or mechanic this sale will give an unparalleled opportunity to secure a fine home of an acre (or 12 lots, 25x125), for the price that one lot would cost anywhere in the remote suburbs of the city; and he can get to this property easier, more pleasantly, and quicker than he can to his high priced city lot. The location is remarkably healthy, and the water good and plenty.

FIVE ACRE BLOCKS

Will also be offered at auction to induce those to attend who wish to purchase in large quantities. The terms of sale are one-quarter cash, and the balance in one, two, and three years, with interest at 8 per cent. Ten per cent cash will be required on the day of sale, and the balance of the first payment in 30 and 60 days. The title is absolutely perfect, and abstracts of titles will be furnished all purchasers.

N. B.--A Fine Brass Band

Will be in attendance on the day of sale to discourse excellent music, and plenty of refreshments will be on the grounds, free of cost, to regale the inner man. A free ride to and from the city will be furnished all who may wish to attend the sale. Come out,

Laboring Men and Mechanics, Clerks,

and all others, and don't neglect this fine chance to secure you a home and a foothold near this great and growing metropolis of the West—this most wonderful Chicago! Taking this property all in all, it is of the most desirable and attractive character, and offers the best inducements for occupation and speculation of any property now offered for sale in the suburbs of Chicago. Plats of this property can now be seen at the office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 378 State-st.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO.,
General Managers, and
ASA W. CLARKE, Agent.

LAKE FRONT PROPERTY FOR SALE.

60x125 feet at the foot of Twelfth-st. Abstract of title all ready. Apply to J. F. WHITE, 151 Monroe-st., or to J. B. JOHNSTON, with Hibbard & Spencer.

JEWELRY.

W. B. F. Norris & Co., S WATCHES

137 State-st. 139

Diamond WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER, AND Silver Plated Ware.

The Largest Store and Best Stock in Chicago. Prices that defy competition. Call and be convinced before purchasing.

137 and 139 State-st., one door south of Madison-st.

All South side stages and street cars, including West Madison-st. cars, pass within a step of our door.

B. F. NORRIS & CO.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Tremont Restaurant.

A first-class Restaurant, at reasonable prices, will be opened on and after Thursday, June 27, under the "Tremont" private entrance, on Congress-st. Dinner will be served from 12 to 3½ o'clock.

BRICK.

Red and White Brick, ready for immediate delivery, in quantities to suit.

DUNNE & SCANLAN,
164 East Monroe-st.

RUBBER RINGS & BANDS,

At Culver, Page, Hoyne & Co.'s,
11, 13, and 15 North Desplaines-st., Chicago.

50 PEWS.

Church Pews with Cushions for Sale. Inquire for 3 days.
JOHN H. ROSS, 479 WABASH-AV.

BITUMINOUS ROCK ASPHALT PAVEMENT,

Superior to anything in use for SIDEWALKS and BASEMENTS, and cheaper. J. L. FULTON & CO., Box 204, Builders' Exchange, 133 LaSalle-st.

OLD NEWSPAPERS

FOR SALE AT

Tribune Office,

15 South Canal-st.

INSURANCE.

WANTED,

Lorillard, Security, Charter Oak, Fulton, Excelsior and Atlantic Insurance Claims,
By HAMMOND & WATSON,
34 Washington-st.

State Insurance Co.

We will purchase, collect or make loans on the policies of this Company, on favorable terms.
SHUFELDT & BALL, Attorneys,
23 West Madison-st.

TEAS.

DUTY OFF OF TEAS.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CALL FOR NEW PRICE LIST.

Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Co.
112 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.

THE CAMPAIGN.

How Mr. Greeley Stands in Iowa—Matters in the Fifth Congressional District.

MARENGO, July 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The political machinery of this State is now being put into operation for the campaign. The National issues are already made up, and their representatives are before the people for their suffrages. The tests which the intelligence of the American people will conceive and apply to these aspirants for the highest honors at their hands, will be not those of availability and doubtful ability. I have said these will not be the tests, but, rather, I should say they will be the tests against which the electors of the United States will discriminate in November next.

It is Greeley or Grant between whom the people must choose. Both are distinguished Republicans—the one for his acknowledged ability, his purity of purpose, and his unquestioned honesty; the other for his lack of that ability so essential to one who is charged with the administration of the civil affairs of forty millions of people, against whom evil motives have been charged, corrupt transactions been substantiated, and whose selfish and mercenary operations in his official transactions may well challenge their like since the organization of the Federal Government. The one has been a Republican since the existence of the party; yea, helped to give it birth, rocked the cradle of its infancy, and, more than any other man in the country, nurtured it into strength and cultured it in the great ideas of liberty, free speech, free press, free soil, and the rights of the people, of whatever nationality, religion, or color. The other was a pro-slavery Democrat until the Chicago Republican Convention of 1868 seduced him with the high trust he holds to-day.

Because of the renown which General Grant had achieved in his profession as a soldier upon the field, and because of his availability—at a period when the excitement of the people had, for five long years of conflict, been wrought to its utmost height;—grateful that the clash of arms was to cease, and that peace was near at hand, the nation extended to him the highest position in its gift. This act of a majority of the electors of the Union embodied but a single idea—the compliments of a loyal people in gratitude for the professional services on the field in consummating the destruction of an ill-advised and unwarranted rebellion. The people did not stop, in those days of excitement, to inquire if General Grant had ability as a civilian; if he had a regiment or battalion of relatives to quarter upon him, and enrich themselves at the expense of the public Treasury; if he was honest, etc. All these things were then unknown. He had not as much as made the record of a School Director. As was well understood at that period, General Grant was a Democrat in political sentiment, but neutral in action, ready to answer the first summons for the Presidency, whether it be from Chicago or New York. He has been tried one term, and the debt of gratitude is paid; let him retire upon the gifts of those who were the recipients of his patronage, and give place to the man of the age—the man, above all others, who has done most to shape and maintain the civil fabric of this Union. When I say that there is no man in this Nation to-day whose name is more honored and firmer fixed in the hearts of the American people than that of Horace Greeley, I but utter in advance a fact which next November will ratify, and make patent beyond a doubt.

STATE POLITICS.

Yesterday the representatives of the Grant Republicans of the Fifth Congressional District, met in Convention at this place, and upon the fifth formal ballot nominated James Wilson, of Tama County. This district, under the new apportionment, is composed of seven counties,—Linn, Benton, Tama, Marshall, Poweshiek, Iowa, and Johnson. At the last Gubernatorial election, they gave something over 4,000 Republican majority, as against a straight Democratic vote. The candidates before the Convention were James Wilson, of Tama; Judge C. H. Conklin, of Benton; Major W. G. Thompson,—present District Attorney,—of Linn; and General John Williams, of Johnson. Mr. Wilson is called an honest Scotch farmer, who has been shrewd enough to get into the Legislature from this rural County of Tama. It is said, also, that he succeeded to the Speakership of the House last winter by carrying double. This, of course, a shrewd farmer of his physical ability could do. It is said, he carried both Harlan and Allison with great ease. It is also said that Congressional rings were formed at the Capital last winter, and the House Committees were convenient to have in the family. Mr. Wilson is also said to be a "Granger," as the "Patrons of Husbandry" are called here, since they have taken politics in their range. In three of the counties of this district delegates were selected mainly by and from the "Grangers," who were all for Mr. Wilson,—who is also an active working member of this order of the "Knights of the Plow." The Convention was composed of seventy-one delegates, and thirty-six nominated. Mr. Wilson went in with thirty-five, as it was known he would, because they were selected from the Grangers. Judge Conklin, of Benton, carried his delegation,—ten votes. He is an able man, a gentleman of fine culture, and would do credit to the district in Congress. So, too, would the Hon. W. G. Thompson, of Linn, who received the votes of his county. General Williams, a good Johnston, one of the squarest and most honorable men in the State, received the eleven votes of his county, until the fifth ballot, when, sold out, whistled, of "doubtful loyalty" to Wilson, I mention, or gave themselves away to [illegible] secured his nomination.

[illegible] these facts somewhat in detail, because the question is earnestly asked, by [illegible] that Convention from various counties, who the Liberal Republicans will nominate. They openly express fears that a Greeley Republican will beat Mr. Wilson. Hon. George J. Boal, of Iowa City, is spoken of as the Liberal candidate. He is a prominent lawyer, of fine ability and great popularity, and a Republican. Should he be brought in the field against Wilson, he most unquestionably will carry the District. He will not only get the entire Democratic and Liberal Republican element, but also a very large Grant vote. He is a Revenue Tariff Republican, a fine speaker, while Wilson is a Prohibitionist, and no orator.

Judge William Loughridge was nominated, on July 9, at Oskaloosa, for Congress, over Walden, the present incumbent.

OLIVER ORACLE.

Religious Views of the Gubernatorial Candidates.

DECATUR, Ill., July 9.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I noticed in your paper, some days since, an article quoted from some other paper, in which it was charged that Governor Koerner was an atheist. I know nothing of the religious views of Governor Koerner, neither is that the question at issue in the present canvass. But if it were, I am sure that the religion of Governor Koerner would not suffer by a comparison with that of Governor Oglesby upon the same subject.

JUSTICE.

A Straw from the Lumber District.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: "Straws show which way the wind blows." A party of lumbermen, yesterday, took a vote among themselves, and it was unanimous for Greeley. Three of the party had never voted anything but the straight Republican ticket. The lumber trade is good, and we do not want a political office. Why are not Printers' Clubs formed? We have paraded with the Rail-Splitters, Wide-Awakes, and Tanners, and now let us vary it a little by turning out as followers of Ben Franklin and Horace Greeley.

REPUBLICAN.

Lumber District, July 10.

Elkhart County, Ind.

GOSHEN, Ind., July 10.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

A correspondent in this place, who signs himself "Visiter," in writing for a morning Grant newspaper in Chicago, utters an untruth when he says that the said morning Grant newspaper "takes the lead of the Chicago dailies." This assertion may give satisfaction to its few patrons; but I assure you it does not take "the lead of the Chicago dailies," as THE TRIBUNE is far ahead of it, being largely patronized by both Democrats and Liberal Republicans, of whom there are plenty in this city and county.

The same writer further says that this county usually gives a Republican majority, and you may set down Old Elkhart sure for Grant and Wilson. Partly true; but, at the last State election, the Democrats elected Sheriff, Recorder, Clerk, Surveyor, and nearly all the township Trustees; while the Republicans succeeded in re-electing their Auditor and Treasurer. That is about the way the county now "gives a Republican majority." I can further assure you that "Visiter" can get all the bets he wishes that Elkhart County will give a majority for Greeley and Brown, elect the entire anti-Grant County Ticket, and the Democratic State Ticket will be elected as sure as the election comes off. This "Visitor" once backed out of a wrestling match with a man 75 years of age, while he is only 30. He is a great blower, and takes extreme delight in hearing himself talk. Otherwise he is a very clever fellow, but not a bit reliable in political matters.

RESIDENT.

An Insult to the "Boys in Blue."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I see in Burnside's call for the veterans to meet at Pittsburgh, in September, he says, referring to Grant:

"We have full faith in him as a peaceful man, because, had he felt disposed to exercise his power as a personal Governor, he would have done it while nearly a million of men were in arms and under his command."

The inference is that, had Grant seen fit to turn Dictator, those million of men would have supported him.

General Burnside may have held the lives of his soldiers at a low valuation, for proof of which I refer to Fredericksburg, and this covert insult by which he tries to prove Grant's fitness for the office of President shows that he holds their patriotism as worth just about as much as their lives were worth at Fredericksburg.

If Grant had attempted anything of that kind when he had a million armed men under his command, the Boys in Blue would have thought as little of stretching his neck on the nearest tree as they would of putting a bullet through a "Johnny Reb." in a battle. I do not think General Grant would have attempted anything of the kind; but it is just as reasonable to say that all that deterred him from declaring himself Dictator of the Republic was his fear of having his neck stretched by his soldiers, as it is to insinuate that he would have received their support in such a course.

T. K. WRIGHT.

CHICAGO, July 10.

Liberalism at LaCrosse—Sale of Pomeroy's Democrat.

LACROSSE, Wis., July 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

The news of the nomination of Greeley and Brown by the Baltimore Convention was received here, yesterday, with a torrent of enthusiasm. In the evening, the nominations were ratified by the firing of cannon, fireworks, &c., and everybody felt that the election of the Liberal ticket was a certainty.

At the present writing, there is being circulated among the Liberal Republicans a call for a meeting for the purpose of organizing, which is being extensively signed. Nearly half of the Republicans of this city are Greeley men, and, from present appearances, we will carry the city for the Cincinnati Baltimore nominees, in November, by from 400 to 600 majority. It gave Grant over 100 majority four years ago.

The Republicans who left the party here composed its bone and sinew—the active, working men, who acted on committees and did its work. Those that are left are office-holders, office-seekers, and fossilized Republicans, who are fighting the slavery question yet, looking to the past rather than to the future.

Messrs. Peck & Symes have bought the La Crosse *Democrat* (Brick Pomeroy's), and to-day it will come out for Greeley & Brown, under the name of the *Liberal Democrat*, thus giving the Liberal party an organ here, of which we were much in need.

The Liberal Republicans and Democrats have thoroughly united, and will run only one set of candidates for all offices. We are only one party, will adhere together on all nominations, and in this county probably elect an Assemblyman and Senator next fall.

LIBERAL REPUBLICAN.

Two Chicago Rivers and Two Chicago Harbors.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

I propose that there be *two* Chicago Rivers and *two* Chicago Harbors, instead of but one of each as at present.

Sever the South Branch from the North Branch at or near Lake Street. Turn the South Branch into Lake Michigan at the point of shortest distance, say between Twelfth and Sixteenth streets, and construct a harbor where it enters the Lake. Fill up the vacated river-bed from Lake street southward, and sell the made land to pay the cost of the improvement. A third and minor harbor could be formed by cutting away the point of land just north of the junction of the North and South Branches.

Advantages of the enterprise: It will render the city more compact, reduce the number of bridges and tunnels, and greatly facilitate intercourse between the chief residence and business quarters of the city. Now, let someone figure on the disadvantages of such an enterprise.

M. C. S.

CHICAGO, July 9.

Fatal Accident.

NAPERVILLE, Ill., July 11.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

SIR: Tuesday evening, the 9th inst., Frank Hughes was thrown from a mowing machine and fatally injured. The young man—about 14 years of age—was driving at the time. The horses took fright, ran away, and the lad fell in front of the sickle. His thigh was gashed through and through, one hand mutilated, and the skull pierced by a guard-point. Medical attendance was promptly summoned, but the sufferer died in a few hours. The accident occurred near the village of Copenhagen, some four miles from this place. Frank Hughes was the son of a prominent farmer. A large number of people are present at the funeral services at Naperville, to-day. The entire community deeply sympathize with the bereaved family.

STRAWS.

The Canada Southern Railroad and Its Detroit River Bridge.

From the Toledo Blade, July 11.

We notice by the Detroit papers that a suit has been commenced to prevent the construction of a bridge over the American channel of the Detroit River. Parties at Detroit are engaged in raising a fund of $5,000 with which to carry on the suit, and have employed eminent counsel. It is alleged that a "bridge would seriously embarrass navigation."

In the absence of conclusive evidence of this action on the part of our Detroit neighbors, it would be difficult to conceive that business men could have their ideas so warped as to make such an allegation and sustain it with an oath. A gentleman well acquainted with the American channel, Mr. Stephen T. Douglass, recently published in the Detroit papers a truthful statement concerning the channel which it is proposed to bridge; and showed that it is of no importance to navigation, as the commerce of the lakes uses the British channel. This was corroborated by gentlemen of this city, whose acquaintance with the Detroit River is of as long standing as that of any of the business men of that city, and whose knowledge of the question under dispute was recently given in the *Blade*.

As we before stated, with the exception of a few small coasting vessels, the lake marine does not enter the American channel, and, for navigation in a general sense, the use of that channel is entirely impracticable, both because of its shallowness and crookedness. This fact, for fact it is, is as well understood at Detroit as at this or any other lake port. It is not Detroit's love for the commerce of the lakes so much as its desire to please Mr. Joy, that it assumes antagonism to the Canada Southern Railway. A bridge will connect the Chicago, Canada Southern, and the C. S. Roads, affording a shorter line east from Chicago than via the Central, and the latter Company, wishing to squelch this new and powerful competitor, Detroit—indebted to the Central for its position among the lake cities, and having no lake traffic of great importance—cheerfully does the bidding of Mr. Joy and his associates, and proclaims that the commerce of the lakes will be damaged by the erection of a bridge over the American channel.

To those familiar with said channel the action of Detroit is wholly inexplicable, save upon this hypothesis.

Levees Voted Useless.

From the St. Louis Republican.

It is well known that dykes and embankments were long ago constructed along many miles of the Lower Mississippi River, to maintain that division between the land and water requisite for pleasant and profitable agriculture. The fickle river was thus kept in its bed, and thousands of acres of rich lands were guarded from its periodical encroachments. Since the war these levees have not been kept in repair for want of interest and means, and much loss to agriculture has been the consequence. In view of the proposition before Congress contemplating the expenditure of some $35,000,000 in constructing "levees" from Cairo to the Gulf, on both sides of the river, some of the Southern papers declare that the levees are cumbersome contrivances at best, and of no practical use.

In support of this announcement they say that the embankments tend only to raise the bottom of the river, and that the Government might go on building them eternally to a constantly rising river until the highest natural bluffs became low lands. If experience in levee-building has so far shown this to be a fact, it does seem as if some other plan ought to be adopted to effect the purpose intended. It would not do to elevate the river upon a mountain ridge, for the building must stop some time, and then the impetuous torrent would have its own way in the end. It is suggested that instead of embankments built with the fruitless purpose of preventing the natural flow of water, the natural facilities for its passage ought to be increased. This, it is argued, can be done by a system of canals, connecting the various rivers and natural intercourses with the Gulf.

These would carry off the surplus waters, and at the same time form new arteries of commerce into the whole interior cotton regions of the South. Floods would be impossible, and the means of agriculture would be infinitely increased. The diffusion of water surfaces thus caused would also be a great benefit to the quality and quantity of produce, taking one year with another. The facilities of transportation would also be infinitely augmented, and canal boats propelled by steam, it is supposed, would do the great burden of the carrying twice as cheap as either railroads or steamboats are now doing it. This would be a magnificent system of canals if it could be put in operation as proposed, and would doubtless work a revolution in the commerce of the Mississippi Valley, if not of the world.

Real Estate Blackmailers.

From the Pittsburgh Land and Law Adviser.

Some years ago, when novel-reading formed a portion of our pastime, we remember to have read a novel by Reynolds, in which his principal villain, Ned Canton, was made to remark that a man was a fool to violate the law when disposed to act the scoundrel, because he could be so much meaner and keep within the law. There is something noble about the highwayman, or the burglar, or even the petty pickpocket, when compared to that species of villain that floats in respectable society, and keeps the law on his side. The lowest down of these is the blackmailer, and the lowest specimen of the blackmailer is the flaw-hunter,—the man who examines your title papers; and finds that the property you have bought and paid for may, by a technicality, be wrested from you. It is not his; it never cost him a cent; but seeing that you have overlooked something, or that perchance, the clerk has failed to record your deed in time, he seeks to buy this "flaw" for a mere nothing, in order to make you buy your own property from him. Human law can take no cognizance of such creatures, but if the devil don't catch them, he and his dominions may as well be abolished. We would trust the pick-pocket a hundred-fold quicker than one of this class—that is, in matters where the law is silent, for some thieves, even, have a repugnance to a breach of trust—but the other class never do, except in cases where the law of Mrs. Grundy would notice it. These fellows attend church regularly, wear long faces, pay the highest price for pews (always provided the price is to be published in the morning papers), and have no charity for the thief who steals a loaf of bread after a fast of three or four days, or for the girl whom want has driven into a life of shame—they smile contemptuously at all excuses for the violation of the law. If ever we have felt the desire to dip our hands in the blood of beings created in the human form, it has been when crossed by these—the perfection of all the devil's handiwork—the blackmailer; the fellow who attempts to get that which he knows rightfully belongs to another, through technicality, or be "bought off."

OUR SOCIAL LIFE.

An Inside View of New York Society as Seen Through English Spectacles.

From MacMillan's Magazine.

In America we find women, and especially unmarried women, holding higher rank, relatively to men, than they do in this country. More deference is shown to them—more courtesy. They are encouraged to feel that they are the most important element in the social happiness of the men; and the consequence is, among the better, but not at all uncommon, styles of girls, there is a most charming want of constraint, affectation, or mannerisms. They are very little conventional or self-conscious; and the just mean is very often found where perfect freedom does not verge on forwardness, pertness, or fastness. And this is due, not merely to the difference in the numerical proportion of men and women in the country, but it must also, in great part, be attributed to the independence in which American girls are brought up from their childhood. They become recognized leaders in all amusements, and are able to dictate a tone to society. For society seems to be a good deal like any other bully, a very great coward when made to feel the strong hand; and young ladies, aware of their tremendous social power when organized, cease to be satisfied with graceless inattentions from men; and, under such organization, is it possible that there should exist the public recognition, not to say condonement, of that "great social evil" which in England, though confined perhaps in its most prominent aspect to the few "very high in the realm," nevertheless is accountable for a tone and position which men of all classes are apt to assume towards ladies,—a position of complete and unconcealed independence of their society. And is not this want of community between men and women in their interests and amusements—

"The little rift within the lute,
That, by and by, will make the music mute?"

and that is said of the sweetest of all music here in England. The prevalent English notion of New York society is, that it is a perfect sink of iniquity; but bad though it may be—and its best friends could not say much for some sections of it—there is nowhere the same effrontery in vice as can be seen in London and Paris. Another, and perhaps a stronger point, is, that Americans are very far indeed from recognizing the inherent superiority of boys over girls, which is admitted without question in most English families, and which was so well satirized some years ago by *Punch*, in the story of the schoolboy at home, asked by a visitor the number of his family, and answering, "Well, if you count the girls, we're eight. I'm one." The taunt may go for what it is worth, were it not that the poor girls pay the penalty of their inferiority in a form appreciable by the dullest understanding or sensibility, namely, in being left £20,000 where their brothers are left £200,000, if their parents are wealthy! In America they share and share alike. And all the advantages that money can buy will be lavished on the daughters, while the sons will be turned into a counting-house of lawyer's office at 17 or 18 years old, and will be made to work for their living, with little or no help from their fathers. It is not, therefore, altogether surprising that, in their own estimation, young ladies on the other side of the Atlantic have, as they themselves would phrase it, a much more "lovely time" than their cousins here. From their childhood they assume the position of the greatest importance in society. When they are 7 or 8 years old they go to "dancing schools," or classes where they meet boys two or three years older than themselves, and from that time forward they are thrown into constant association with the other sex. It is quite true that American children are generally abominations, and this early making little men and women of them is, no doubt, one of the causes; but still it must be acknowledged to have some good effects too. At whatever age you may see an American boy and girl together, you are never pained by that wretched [illegible] common in England. A college boy of 17 or 18 in New York will make visits to his girl friends of 13 or 14, and treat them with thorough courtesy. He will have plenty to say to them, and say it naturally,—not in the least off his ease, and yet not, as a general rule, forward. It is his ambition to know many of them, to be a favorite with them; and their pursuits and amusements out of school will be in common. These boys go into society at a ridiculously early age, and are often very indifferently educated. Many of them, of course, are readers, and make up in later life for any early deficiencies; but many are apt to have an extremely low intellectual standard; being quite contented with that amount of knowledge of native smartness that will enable them to succeed in importing fancy dry goods, or in selling stocks and gold in Wall street; and yet, with all this, there will generally be found a "grace of courtesy" ingrained in them, which makes it impossible for them to be otherwise than polite to a lady, or, indeed, to any other human being. It would be absolutely impossible to find twelve American gentlemen in an omnibus on a wet day, some of whom would not make room for a woman, and do it with grace, as if they had a pleasure in doing it. They would always prefer even that a man should come in and stand on their toes, with his umbrella dripping over them, than that he should be left out in discomfort. It is outrageous, however, the way in which they fill their omnibuses and cars—exactly like the carts one sees in London streets filled with calves—not only with all the sitting and standing room taken up, but with men hanging on to the platforms; and that under no necessity of exceptional pressure, but as an every day occurrence. One is apt to hear in this country unfavorable comments on American manners, and it is true that they may often be found not altogether consonant with the highest grace or finish, but a stranger may travel "from Maine to California, and from the great lakes to the Gulf of Mexico" with very tolerable certainty that he will never encounter the slightest wilful impoliteness unless he himself gives occasion for it. On the other hand he will often find excessive courtesy from rough exteriors, where he might little expect it, exhibited not in waste of words but in kindness of action. Even in a California emigrant steamer, an Englishman busy in taking care of his guns and of his bath tub, and of himself generally, may, if he has the eyes to see and the heart to understand, learn some lessons in chivalry—an accomplishment of bygone days—from those same rough Western fellows who may have shocked his delicate sensibility by eating pease with their knives, and be chewing tobacco. Under a glaring tropical sun, it will be their first business, on arriving at Aspinwall, to carry ashore the chairs and other movables, including babies, of women in no way connected with them, helpful to get them good places in the new steamer at Panama,—unmindful, till that is done, of their own comfort. Is it, then, this equality of conditions that tends to greater courtesy, greater kindliness of manner? Certainly, these qualities are noticeable among American men. As for the women, they are very bewitching from their sprightliness, but they are sometimes spoilt, more or less, by the attention they receive, looking upon the men merely as providers for their amusement; and they may be a little too apt to regard what they designate "having a good time" as the most important object in life; but still, as a rule, they appear to make good wives and mothers. And while they are young, life certainly is made very easy to them; very joyous, as it naturally should be. Their association with the other sex is encouraged in every direction. Nothing so pleasantly surprises an English gentleman, who goes to a New York ball well introduced, as to be asked by half a dozen fair maidens of 18 to 20 years of age, to whom he may have been presented, to call on them any evening. And to this may be attributed the lightness of the atmosphere of American entertainments.

At a New York dinner there is certain to be a very large proportion of unmarried ladies and girls recently "come out;" and these women are apt to be so beautiful to look on, and so coquettish (without being flirts at all in the offensive sense of the word), simply so frankly ready to be admired and to be pleased, and so anxious to please, that no man can have time to realize any defects or wants. He welcomes the new sensation of seeing people thoroughly and unrestrainedly enjoying themselves in their own way. It may not be the highest way; but they are there for the purpose of enjoyment, and they do enjoy themselves, and do not consider it necessary to give themselves airs, either of frigidity, gushing sentimentality, literary enthusiasm, or fastness. They are simply natural. Then there is generally a hearty desire on the part of a good time; and as hospitality is one of the cardinal virtues of American character, whatever your host has of best in the way of wines and cigars is sure to be forthcoming without stint. There is none of that repression which is the cold blanket on so many English entertainments, where those who consider themselves a little grander, socially, than their neighbors, must always be asserting their supremacy; and where from the butcher to the baronet, so many people are always striving to be what they are not, and to force themselves into the society of others whose whole end and aim in life is to avoid associating with them. In New York, the lawyer, the banker, the merchant, and the broker, all associate on terms of perfect equality as gentlemen; and out of business hours you may see the young broker without a shilling of fortune, but who is a gentleman, take a position in society that a millionaire banker, who may not be a gentleman, would give his ears to obtain, and never can obtain. In England there is a very general—almost a universal—impression of caste, that money will do anything in New York; but who live in so thin a glass house cannot afford to throw stones. Many a railway magnate who may have amassed a fortune—compared with which Hudson's, in his palmiest days, would have been scarcely a competence—is as rigidly interdicted from any decent society in New York as Hudson was warmly welcomed in those circles which claim to call themselves the select society of London. It is very hard to say what does constitute the right of entree into good society in New York; but it most certainly is not wealth alone. There seems to be a sort of process of natural selection of all those people who in themselves contribute something to the general enjoyment. For in all their social gatherings, enjoyment is the chiefest point considered. This is especially noticeable in a ball-room.

Dancing has been elevated almost into an art, and it is very rare to see either man or woman who does not dance really well. Pace and endurance are not so much cultivated in America as grace; and the whole room does not set to dancing, or rather jostling, one another, at the same moment. Rows of respectable but uncalled for papas and mammas, consuming valuable air and space, are unknown. The young girls are consequently not dependent on chaperons, and they look as if they felt it, as they are entitled to do in a ball-room. Quadrilles and lancers are never danced, having gone out of fashion as completely as stage coaches. Waltzes and galops alternate till 12 o'clock, when the favorite German cotillion, with its many fanciful, pretty, and graceful figures, commences, and lasts till any hour in the morning. Dancing young ladies seem to be divided into two sets—one of which dances everything except, and the other nothing but, "the German."

Even in their club life the New York men seem to aim at including the other sex. They have a Four-in-Hand Club, which certainly belongs as much to the ladies as to the gentlemen, so far as regards the uses to which it is put, and the pleasures derived from it. The Club House is beautifully situated on a knoll overlooking the Hudson, some eight miles from the city, and was built for the purpose of giving dinners and dances. The view from it up and down the river is lovely; and many a pleasant ladies' dinner (always including unmarried girls) is given there in the long summer afternoons. In the winter time, dances with thirty or forty couple, and the return home in a sleigh behind a gentleman whip slightly exhilarated (of course by the keen frosty air), and doing his honest sixteen or eighteen miles an hour, with the moon shining out cold and clear—no "nebulous hypothesis," as we are accustomed to in this little isle; and the bright stars (much more steadfast than the driver), and the solos and the choruses accompanying the joyous ringing of the silver bells, leave a pleasant—very pleasant—impression on the mind of him who, through the storm of the singing, may still be listening to a still small voice very near him. But whether a young lady prefers the constant society of a gentleman or gentlemen at her theatre parties, or in her walks, her rides, her drives, or her church-going, the point that makes her life in America different from any European experience is, that she is free as the air to dispose of herself as she thinks best. It can scarcely be said that any part of the mode of life described above is likely to contribute much toward making people wiser; in fact, a disposition toward mere enjoyment is apt to be much contemned by superior people, who are impressed with the many difficult problems in life which have to be solved, and in the solution of which they themselves may be aiding. But it must be remembered how few of us are superior, or have any intention—even granting we have the ability—to apply our leisure time to schemes for the improvement of ourselves or of our fellow-creatures; and if we don't get the amusement to which we, rightly or wrongly, think ourselves entitled, in one way, we shall attempt it in another. Pretty constant social intercourse is good for the great mass of young people, even if a little frivolity be superinduced. But if the ladies and gentlemen are to associate together, let their proper relative positions be maintained. Don't let us get and keep the wrong side uppermost. However inferior New York society may be in its intellectual development, on one point it may take its stand—that a man of 30, unmarried, is looked on as a helpless, hopeless bachelor, and no girl dreams but that she will be married should she so desire it, and, notwithstanding the luxury in which these young ladies are brought up, it is a common thing to see them marry men without a shilling of fortune except their brains, and after having been surfeited with every kind of attention and amusement, take up their quarters in a three-pair-back in "Bridal Row" without a murmur, and live for a season on about the cost of the bouquets sent to them in a previous season. As far as an outsider can judge, they make contented, loving and faithful wives, and, perhaps, after all, they cannot more worthily fulfil their destinies. No form of life can be more beautiful than that often practised by English girls of devoting a greater part of their time and attention to visiting the poor and to ministration in Sunday Schools, where the motive is pure benevolence, a strong desire to alleviate misery, or to root out ignorance, apart from any selfish idea that such conduct will insure their own future benefit; but, on the other hand, one often sees a character wholly devoid of that talent for real benevolence, wasting a life in a public exhibition of charity, while the poor whom she has always with her at home suffer from a spirit of discontent and dissatisfaction, which might be relieved by a little natural romance, for which nature has fitted her, if circumstances had only been more favorable. For all such—

Were it not better done, as others use,
To sport with Amaryllis in the shade,
Or with the tangles of Neæra's hair?

It would, however, be assuming too much to maintain that there is any necessary incompatibility between the two forms of living. It is quite possible that the same young lady who may sport with her male) Amaryllis in the shade from 4 to 6 in the afternoon, may have been doing good work from 10 till 4. The records of the Sanitary Commission during the war showed wonderful achievements on the part of American ladies, and of these New York claimed no small share, and the splendid charitable institutions of the city itself bear witness that these duties are in no way neglected. It does not follow that work will not be well done because play is well done. And although the walks, and the rides, the drives and the dinners, the croquet parties and the evening parties of ordinary young people may seem to be matters of very trivial interest or importance, it must be remembered that the sum of these small daily incidents powerfully affects the disposition, the manners and the bearing of whole sections of society. We in England are too apt to think that, because the best specimens of our own countrywomen and countrymen show types that are very rarely equalled and never excelled,—so that the words English lady and English gentleman convey, and convey rightly, to our mind quite a distinct and different notion from mere "lady" or "gentleman,"—therefore we are entitled to believe that our average Briton holds something of a superior rank to all foreigners. But when the choice specimens have been culled out, the fact is that, owing to our inequality of condition, the residuum in Great Britain is of a dull, pompous, selfish, ungenial nature, and may learn something from much-maligned New York.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Financial News.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Gold steady at 114@114¼. Loans, 3@4 per cent for carrying. Clearings, $37,000,000. Treasury disbursements, $636,000. Engagements for export to-morrow, $2,560,000. Governments quiet and strong. State bonds to lower; closing steady. Stocks dull and steady; the greatest strength being in Pacific Mail, New York Central, and Northwestern. Money easy at 3@5.

Sterling, 9¼.

Governments:

Coupons, '81	117½	Coupons, '67	115½
Coupons, '62	115	Coupons, '68	114½
Coupons, '64	115	10-40s	112½
Coupons, '65	115½	Currency 6s	114½
Coupons, '65 (new)	114½	New 5s	112½

State bonds:

Missouris	94½	Old Virginias	42
Old Tennessees	74½	Old N. Carolinas	32½
New Tennessees	74½	New N. Carolinas	21
New Virginias	50		

Stocks:

Canton	98½	St. Paul	55½
W. U. Telegraph		Do. preferred	77½
Quicksilver	42	Wabash	74½
Adams Express	97½	Do. preferred	87
Wells, Fargo	88	Ft. Wayne	96½
American M. U.	73½	Terre Haute	20
United States Ex.	76	Do. preferred	42
Pacific Mail	75½	C. & A.	117½
New York Central	98½	Do. preferred	120
Do. scrip	93	O. & M.	45½
Erie	53½	C., C. & C.	93
Do. preferred	75	C., B. & Q.	125
Harlem	114	Lake Shore	93½
Do. preferred	130	Indiana Central	34½
Michigan Central	115½	Illinois Central	138
Pittsburgh	91	Union Pac. stock	37½
Northwestern	77½	Do. bonds	90½
Do. preferred	90½	Cent. Pacific do.	103½
Rhode Island	111½	Del., Lack. & West.	108½
N. J. Central	107½	Boston, H. & Erie	9

Foreign Markets.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—11 a. m.—Flour, 27s 6d. Wheat, winter, 12s 2d; spring, 11s 9d@11s 6d; white, 12s 2d@12s 6d. Corn, 26s 3d. Pork, 47s. Lard 39s.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—1 p. m.—Receipts last three days, 13,000 quarters, 37,000 being American. Market unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—2:30 p. m.—Corn, 26s 6d. Beef unchanged.

LONDON, July 12.—Consols, money, 92¾; account, 92¾. Bonds of '62, 91¾; '65, 92¾; '67, 92¼; 10-40s, 90.

PARIS, July 12—Rentes 54 francs, 30 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, July 12—Cotton strong; middling uplands, 10¾d; Orleans, 11@11¼; sales, 15,000 bales; speculation and export, 3,000 bales. Sales of the week, 51,000 bales; exports, 5,000 bales; speculation, 4,000; stock, 833,000; American, 23,000; receipts of the week, 39,000; American, 11,000; actual export, 8,000; stock afloat, 333,000; American, 15,000. Shipments from Bombay to the 12th inst., since last report, 7,000 bales. Red winter wheat, 12s 3d; receipts of wheat the past three days, 13,000 quarters, of which 37,000 were American. Flour, 27s 6d. Corn 26s 6d. Cheese, 53s 6d. Cumberland middles, 33s 9d; short rib, 31s 9d.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, July 12—Cattle—Receipts to-day 187, making the total supply for the week 2,800, about 1,700 the same time last week. Market dull; few dealers in attendance, sales not sufficient to make quotable market. Unusually large number of cattle in yards for last of the week; 13 Ohio, av 1,044 lbs, $4.60 and 140 per head premium; 58 time last week 30,1,383, at $4.35@4.50. Sheep—Canada lambs, against 230 same time last week; Canada sheep, Western sheep heavy at $4.00@4.75, according to weight and quality; 238 Ohio, av 91 lbs, at $4.25@4.50; 58 Ohio lambs at $6.00. All offerings disposed of; yards bare.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 400, making the supply for the week 10,600 against 14,000 last week. Unsettled at $4.37½; 128 Michigan, av 179 lbs, at $4.13½; 236 lbs, av 190 lbs, at $4.13½.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Beeves—To-day's receipts were only 300 head, but enough for the market. There were 7,500 head for the week against 7,300 head one week ago. Fair markets for good stock, at 11c for car of 7 cwts Ky. 11½@12½c for 4 dozen, 74 cwts Ohio; 9c, 56 lbs per cwt, for 5 cars thin Ohio of 7,000 lbs.

Sheep—Receipts, 3,600 head to-day, making 15,800 for the week, against 20,000 head last week. Very strong market for fat lambs on a basis of 13@13½c for breeders and 10@12½c for Western and Canadas; car coarse, av 85 lbs; Ohio sheep, 5½c; car fair, 80 lbs, 5½c; lot, 90 lbs, State, 5¾c; Buck Canada lambs, 60 lbs, 11½c; car Ky. prime, 65 lbs, 13½c; Lot extra Jerseys, 75 lbs, 13½c. Lambs expected to decline.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, only 15 cars, or 22,400 head since Saturday, against 30,300 head the same time last week. This light run, with cooler weather, caused heavy dressed to advance to 7½c; light selling at 6c.

East Liberty Live Stock Market.

EAST LIBERTY, July 12—Cattle—Market slow; arrivals fair; best, 6¼@6½c; stockers, 3½@4½c; prospects slow.

Sheep—Market dull; arrivals light; prospects slow; best, 5¼@5½c; medium, 4½@5c; common, 3½@4c.

Hogs—Slow; arrivals fair; Philadelphia, $4.40@4.60; Yorkers, $4.00@4.30; prospects slow.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, July 12.—Increased movement of goods in first hands not salable. To-day buyers were purchasing moderately. It is conceded that there must be a decline in the prices of cotton goods before any considerable quantity of them can be moved, and as the views of holders are not so strong, we may look for a more decided movement in cotton goods by the middle of the coming week. Some woolen houses report large sales of cloths, cassimeres and coatings. Satinets are stagnant. Flannels are moving slowly at a decline from April prices.

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, July 12.—COTTON—Higher; middling uplands, 22½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour firmer; receipts, 5,000 brls; superfine Western and State, $5.00@6.00; common to good extra, $6.35@7.25; white wheat Western extra, $7.20@8.75; St. Louis, $7.00@11.00. Rye flour firmer at $4.00@5.00. Corn meal unchanged. Wheat better; receipts, 23,000 bu; No. 3 Chicago spring, inferior, $1.48; No. 2 Milwaukee spring afloat, $1.53@1.63; winter red Western, $1.65. Rye steady; Western, 77@78c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn in light supply, and prices are a shade better; receipts 42,000 bu; steamer mixed Western 62@63c; sail do, 62@63c; yellow Western, 63@64c. Oats firm and fairly active; receipts, 30,000 bu; Western, 43@45c; Ohio, 44@46c.

EGGS—Unchanged.

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet; Rio, 16½@19½c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining, 8½@8¾c. Molasses firm; Cuba, 33@35c. Rice firm at 8½@9½c.

TURPENTINE—Quiet at 47½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; mess, $13.50@13.60; prime mess, $12.25@12.50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam, 8½@9½c; new, 9½@9½c.

BUTTER—Dull; Western, 10@18c.

CHEESE—Heavy, at 9@10½c.

WHISKEY—Firmer at 93½@93c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 12.—Wheat dull; sales, 1,850 bu Sheboygan at $1.60. Corn, fair demand; lower; sales, 22,00 bu No. 2 Western at $1.50; 8,000 bu Ohio at $1.50; 6,000 bu No. 1 Western at $1.51; 7,000 bu sample at $1.49. Oats quiet; sales, 17,000 bu Western at 37c. Freights—Wheat, 11½c; corn, 10c; oats, 7c.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, lower, and nominal; superfine, $4.75@5.00; XX, $6.00; XXX, $6.50@7.50; family, $8.00@9.00. Corn—Mixed, 58@59c; white, 74@75c. Oats quiet at 42@44c.

HAY—Scarce; prime, $25.00@27.00; choice, $28.00@30.00.

BRAN—Supply light at $1.07½.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull; mess, $12.87½. Bacon firm at 6¾@7c, 8¾c, 9½@9¾c. Hams firmer; choice sugar-cured, 14½@15c. Lard—Tierce dull; packers, 9c; refined, 9¾@9¾c; keg, scarce; packers, 11c; refined, 10½@11c.

GROCERIES—Sugar quiet; good to fully fair, 9½@10c. Molasses—No receipts. Coffee, 17@19½c.

STERLING—Sight, ¾ premium.

GOLD—113½.

COTTON—Quiet; sales 300 bales; good ordinary at 20½c; low middling, 21½c; middling 22½c; receipts, 58; no exports; stock, 13,014 bales; week's receipts, 1,000 bales; receipts, net, 128 bales; gross, 534 bales; exports, Liverpool, 2,648 bales; coastwise, 270 bales.

WHISKEY—Dull at 88@90c.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 12—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1 spring, $1.30; No. 2, $1.24. Corn in fair demand and firm; No. 2 mixed, 41½c. Oats in fair demand and a shade higher; No. 2, 28½c. Rye steady at 57c. Barley steady; No. 2, 58c.

FREIGHTS—To Buffalo, 8c; Oswego, 13c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 25,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 3,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in fair demand, and firm for standard brands. Wheat in fair demand and prices a shade higher; sample lots new No. 2 red winter, $1.45@1.50; old inspected do, $1.52@1.55. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 39@39½c. Oats dull and drooping; No. 2, 28@28½c. Barley and rye no sales.

WHISKEY—Better at 87½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork quiet at $12.25. Bacon firmer; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8½c, and order lots 8½c. Lard, 8½@9c; summer steam, 7½c.

HOGS—Better at $3.75@4.00.

CATTLE—Firm at 3½@6c for prime to choice.

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, July 12—TOBACCO—Sales 104 hhds at unchanged prices.

PROVISIONS—Stronger feeling; round lots city mess pork, $12.50. Bacon—Shoulders, 5¾c; clear rib, 8c; clear sides, 8½c packed. Bulk shoulders, 5c; clear rib, 7c; clear sides, 7½c, loose. Sugar-cured hams, 13@14c; plain, 12½c. Lard—Kettle, 9½c; keg, 10c.

WHISKEY—Firm at 87c.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady at $7.00@7.25. Wheat steady; $1.48@1.50; sales new white at $1.48@1.50. Corn in fair demand and firm at 51c. Rye, 65@67c. Oats, dull at 36c. Barley 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—Pork—An advance is asked, but none established; regular held higher, with no buyers; city held at $15.00; saleable at $14.75. Lard dull and nominal; summer, 7½@7¾c; steam, 8½@9c. Bulk meats in good demand at full prices; shoulders, 5c; rib, 6½c; clear rib, large sale, 7c; clear, 7½c. Bacon in fair demand and firm; clear sides, 8c; sugar-cured hams in good demand at 13@14c.

WHISKEY—In fair demand and higher at 87c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, July 12—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat opened active and higher, but closed weak; amber Michigan, $1.63½; seller July, $1.63; seller August, $1.57½; No. 1 red canal, $1.50; seller August, $1.52. Corn firmer and a shade better; high mixed, 51½c; seller September, 46½c; low mixed, 48½c; yellow, 49@49c; Michigan, 46@49c; white Michigan, 55c; no grade, 46c. Oats firm; No. 1, 31@31½c.

FREIGHTS—Firm; to Buffalo, 4½@5c; wheat to Oswego, 9c; corn, 9½c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 475 bu; wheat, 3,000 bu; corn, 24,000 bu; oats 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 250 brls; wheat, 8,000 bu; corn, 38,000 bu; oats 2,000 bu.

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour steady. Wheat more active; No. 1 red, $1.53; No. 2, $1.43. Corn firmer; high mixed, 49c. Oats held firm at 35c.

PETROLEUM—Easy and unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour flat; Wisconsin and Minnesota, $7.00@8.00; Indiana and Ohio, $8.25@8.75. Wheat firm; red, $1.60@1.70; amber, $1.75. Rye dull. Corn dull; yellow, 63@65c; mixed Western, 61½c. Oats steady; white, 42@45c; mixed, 39@40c.

WHISKEY—91@91c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Flour in better demand; Western superfine, $5.00@5.50; extra, $6.50@6.80. Wheat very firm; stock light; choice white, $1.70@1.75; fair to prime, $1.60@1.65; old western red, $1.50@1.60. Corn dull; mixed Western nominally 60@61c. Oats active; white Western, 40@41c. Rye dull at 60@70c.

PROVISIONS—Buoyant and strong at yesterday's prices.

WHISKEY—Dull and nominal at 91c.

OSWEGO.

OSWEGO, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.47@1.50. Corn quiet at 55c.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, July 12.—COTTON—Dull and nominal; no sales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, July 12.—BREADSTUFFS—Wheat 2@3c higher; extra, $1.68; No. 1, $1.55; amber, $1.52@1.53. Corn steady at 47c. Oats in good demand and higher; State mixed, 34c; white, 37c.

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, July 12—COTTON—Held higher; low middling, nominally 23½c.

BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull and lower; medium, $7.25@8.25. Corn meal steady at $3.35. Corn dull and lower at 61@65c.

HAY—Prime old $24.00.

BRAN—Dull at $19.00@20.00.

PROVISIONS—Bacon steady; shoulders, 6@6½c; clear sides, 8½c.

Vessels Passed Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., July 12—PASSED DOWN—Propeller China; bark Jennie Mack; schooners A. Mosbury, Clayton Belle, Elvina, Dunsman, Hattie Wells, Mont Blanc.

PASSED UP—Propellers Comet, Cuba; bark Lottie Wolf; schooners Champion, Ethan Allen.

WIND—West.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, July 12—PASSED DOWN—Propeller Missouri; barks Naad, Cavalier; brigs Monitor, Standart; schooners George Hall, Hippogriffe, Monterey, Charles Hinckley, G. Sherman, Alice.

PASSED UP—Propellers Java, Toledo; bark Two Fannies, Tanner, Nelson; schooners M. Mueller, Nevada, Oriental, Bismarck.

WIND—West.

Illinois River Items.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LASALLE, July 12.—RIVER—Arrived—Nothing. Departed—Canal-boats Montauk and Monte Cristo, both light; and Bouchard, 200 sacks of flour, dropped down to Peru.

CANAL—Nothing passed in or out.

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Excursion tickets at a reduction of 10 per cent. Passengers by this line do not carry steerage passengers. American travellers either going to or returning from the continent of Europe, by taking this favorite route, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

For Freight or Passage apply at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 58 Broadway, N. Y., or to H. BARGIE, Agent, 81 West Madison-st., Chicago.

INMAN LINE.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS are appointed to sail for QUEENSTOWN and LIVERPOOL as follows:

CITY OF LONDON ... Thursday, July 11
CITY OF BROOKLYN ... Saturday, July 13
CITY OF WASHINGTON ... Thursday, July 18
CITY OF MONTREAL ... Saturday, July 20
CITY OF BRISTOL ... Saturday, July 21
CITY OF BRUSSELS ... Saturday, July 27

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First Cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, and Denmark, at moderate rates. Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends. Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, of JOHN G. DALE, 15 Broadway, New York, or to

FRANCIS C. BROWN,
86 South Market-st., Chicago.

Temperley's Line of Steamships, sailing weekly between London, Quebec and Montreal, carrying goods and passengers at through rates for Chicago, will be found the cheapest and most expeditious route. For freight apply to THE PERKINS, CARTER & DAKER, 31 Billiter-st., London, DAVID SHAW, Montreal, and for passage to W. A. STRONG, 18 West Madison-st., Chicago.

PROPOSALS.

Proposals for Dimension Stone

Required in the Construction of the New Government Buildings at Chicago, Ill.

Sealed proposals will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, for furnishing and delivering at the site of the proposed new United States Government Building at Chicago, Illinois, all of the Dimension Stone required in its construction. The species of stone from which a selection will be made will be confined to Granites, Marbles, or good Limestone, and the qualities especially insisted upon will be uniformity of color and texture, and durability, and their capability for working under the chisel or hammer. One sample 12x12x12, showing each face a different kind of cutting and on one the natural fracture of the stone, must be submitted in all cases.

No stone that has not been tested by actual use in buildings for at least ten years, will be considered, and absolute proof of this must be furnished. The stone proposed must be furnished. The stone must have a good grain, and be free from all discoloring substances, and the quarry from which it is proposed must be fully opened and capable of furnishing the quality and quantity desired, within one year. A block about 300,000 cubic feet of stone will be required, the size of the stones will be given, but approximate only of the largest stones will be 100 feet, and will contain over 200 cubic feet.

The stone will be ordered on a schedule of net sizes, in order to give the contractor every proper advance for cutting in the quarrying, and on this schedule payment shall be made.

Bidders will state how soon they can commence the delivery of the stone, and the amount per week they can deliver. They will also state the average maximum sizes of stone that can be obtained from their quarry.

No bids will be received except from the owners or lessees of the quarries from which the stone is proposed to be furnished. A certificate from the recorder of the county in which the quarry is situated that the bidder is the owner or lessee of the quarry must accompany each bid.

All proposals must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or Collector of Customs at Chicago, and be accompanied by a penal bond in the sum of fifty thousand dollars ($50,000) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded to him, and give bonds therefor in the penal sum of one hundred thousand dollars ($100,000), and a valid and binding lease of the quarry to the government, as security for the faithful performance of the contract; said lease to take effect only upon the failure of the contractor to comply with the terms of the contract; said lease to authorize the government to take full possession of the quarry, and work it at the expense of the contractor in case of such default.

The right to reject any or all bids received is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, endorsed "Proposals for Limestone Stone," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Sealed Proposals

Will be received until the 23d day of July, 1872, at the office of the Supervising Architect, Treasury Department, Washington, D. C., for 9,000 cubic yards, more or less, Granite Limestone, or other suitable stone, broken to the size of hand egg, suitable for concrete. The proposals to be accompanied by a sample of the stone.

Proposals will be made by the cubic yard, and will be received by weight; the weight of a yard to be ascertained by the Superintendent by measuring and weighing the same.

All bids must be made on the printed forms to be obtained of the Supervising Architect, at Washington, or the Collector of Customs, Chicago, Ill., and will be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of $5,000, that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him.

All of the concrete stone needed will require to be delivered within forty days after the contract is entered into.

The right to reject any or all the bids is reserved.

Proposals must be enclosed in a sealed envelope, and indorsed, "Proposal for concrete stone, New Government buildings, Chicago, Ill.," and addressed to

A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect, Treasury Department.

Office of the International Navigation Company,

Proprietors of the Red Star (Antwerp) Line,

Philadelphia, July 2, 1872.

Specifications, estimates, plans, and proposals are invited for an elevator, to be constructed at Philadelphia during the present season. The following will be some of its principal features: It will be founded on piles, will be of timber, with slate roof and outside fire walls of brick. It must store 400,000 bushels and be capable of discharging from cars 5,000 bushels per hour and into three vessels at once. It will be built near the end of a pier, 250 feet wide, so that vessels can receive grain from its front and also from both its flanks. It is proposed to make it 100 feet in length, measured across the pier. It must be provided with engine and boiler and all appliances, and must be arranged for a future increase of capacity. The company reserve the right to reject any and all bids. For further information address

JAMES A. WRIGHT, President,
118 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

To Railroad Contractors.

OFFICE OF BALTIMORE SHORT LINE R. W. CO., ATHENS, O., July 4, 1872.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST, 1872, until 4 o'clock p. m. for the grading and masonry of eighteen (18) miles, averaging about one mile in length, of the Baltimore Short Line Railway, in the counties of Athens and Washington. These sections contain large quantities of masonry, excavation and embankment, and are worthy of the attention of experienced contractors for heavy work.

The work now offered for competition is the same for which proposals were received in October, 1871, but which was not then let on account of legal impediments. All bids heretofore made will be considered as withdrawn.

Specifications and forms for contract will be ready for exhibition at this office on and after July 15. The right to reject any and all bids is reserved by the Railway Company.

JOHN WADDLE, President.

FOR SALE.

Warehouse Sale.

CHICAGO, July 12, 1872.

The following property now in storehouse of Horner & Co., 89 and 91 West Randolph-st., will be sold to pay charges, at the 22d day of August, at 10 o'clock a. m., unless previously claimed and charges paid: 5 Mowing Machines, consigned to E. B. Kennedy, Chicago, Ill.

MONETARY.

In finances, business is dull and a little speculation [illegible] any of the [illegible] There are some [illegible] in the local [illegible] short lived. [illegible] ure for the pa[illegible] in the control [illegible] decline in its [illegible] at 53 1-2, again[illegible] York money m[illegible] ployed funds, [illegible]

In this mark[illegible] first-class 60-da[illegible] 9 per cent, and [illegible] undoubted coll[illegible]

Exchange is [illegible] creasing their [illegible] they get 4 per [illegible] money. For [illegible] quotable to da[illegible]

Messrs. Lunt[illegible] cakstocks and G[illegible] noon, as follow[illegible]

United States 6s of '81 [illegible]
5-20s of '62 [illegible]
5-20s of '64 [illegible]
5-20s of '65 [illegible]
5-20s of '65 Janua[illegible]
5-20s of '67 Janua[illegible]
5-20s of '68 Janua[illegible]
10-40s [illegible]
United States ne[illegible]
United States cu[illegible]
Northern Pacific [illegible]
Chicago City 7s [illegible]
Cook County 7s [illegible]
Illinois county an[illegible]
Sterling Exchang[illegible]

—The New York [illegible] method now be[illegible] Parliament, of [illegible] of exchange, p[illegible] lows:

According to th[illegible] stamp across the [illegible] "cancelled," add[illegible] ing his own name [illegible] with the Bank of [illegible] who has such an [illegible] land is then not [illegible] except to the ord[illegible] If the note is ne[illegible] described above, [illegible] any liability if the [illegible] wise than to the [illegible] name is stamped [illegible] ing the words wri[illegible] made punishable [illegible]

The object of th[illegible] duced at the insta[illegible] vide for the safe t[illegible] prevent them from [illegible] passing into impro[illegible] of the bill receive[illegible] found that it will [illegible] are more question[illegible] note will at once [illegible] der, or rather con[illegible] respect alone the c[illegible] portant influence o[illegible] advantage of a B[illegible] banker's draft [illegible] which enables it [illegible] readily as gold or [illegible] ises bankers and [illegible] tibility as it wer[illegible] enormous public [illegible] than counterbala[illegible] rived by the bank[illegible] bill is still unsett[illegible] he Chancellor of [illegible] it is generally [illegible] House of Common[illegible]

—Colonel Thos. [illegible] of more railroad [illegible] from salaries the [illegible] on a conquering [illegible] States. He has a[illegible] projects, and is [illegible] towns and coun[illegible] Dixon. His last [illegible] a member of the [illegible] port, La.

A careful exam[illegible] Trust Companies of [illegible] an intelligent Com[illegible] Court of Common P[illegible] at $95 [illegible] The city amoun[illegible] have $111,000,000 [illegible] banking in Philad[illegible] three other forms [illegible] ness of banking i[illegible] 30, the new State [illegible] houses. There are [illegible] mating the resourc[illegible] be calculated the[illegible] fund assets, $12,000,[illegible] 80; private banke[illegible] $35,000,000, making [illegible] sources in Philadelp[illegible]

REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Instruments Filed [illegible]

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

In finances, both local and general, business is dull and money cheap. There is but little speculative feeling in connection with any of the usual speculative specialties. There are some faint spasms of speculation in the local grain markets, but they are short lived. In railway stocks, the only feature for the past month has been the change in the control of Erie and the consequent decline in its price, which to-day was quoted at 53 1-2, against 65 a month ago. The New York money market is plethoric with unemployed funds, and money is 3 to 4 per cent.

In this market, as mentioned yesterday, first-class 60-day paper is in demand at 8 to 9 per cent and call loans could be had on undoubted collaterals at 6 to 7 per cent.

Exchange is firm because banks prefer increasing their balances in New York, where they get 4 per cent interest on their idle money. For sales between banks it was quotable to day at 25c per $1,000 premium.

Messrs. Lunt, Preston & Kean quote local stocks and Government bonds, this afternoon, as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
United States 6s of '81	116½	117½
5-20s of '62	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '64	114¼	114¾
5-20s of '65	115¼	115¾
5-20s of '65 January and July	113¾	113¾
5-20s of '67 January and July	114½	115
5-20s of '68 January and July	114¼	114¾
10-40s	112¾	....
United States new 5 per cents	113¾	114¼
United States currency 6s	114¼	114¾
Northern Pacific gold 7-30s		100 & int.
Chicago City 7s		100 & int
Cook County 7s		100 & int
Illinois county and town 10s		95@98
Sterling Exchange (large drafts) 109½@109¾@110@110½		110@110½

—The New York *Bulletin* refers to a novel method now being discussed in the English Parliament, of turning bank bills into bills of exchange, payable only to order, as follows:

According to the bill any banker is at liberty to stamp across the face of a bank note the word "cancelled," adding, either by stamp or in writing, his own name; and, if he has not an account with the Bank of England, the name of a banker who has such an account, and the Bank of England is then not to be compelled to pay the note except to the credit of the last mentioned banker. If the note is not plainly stamped in the way described above, the bank is to be free from any liability if the note should be paid otherwise than to the credit of the banker whose name is stamped upon it. Obliterating or altering the words written or stamped on the notes is made punishable by imprisonment.

The object of this bill, which has been introduced at the instance of the bankers, is to provide for the safe transmission of bank notes and prevent them from being lost or stolen, or from passing into improper hands. So far the objects of the bill receive general support. But it is found that it will produce other results which are more questionable. The crossing of the bank note will at once deprive it of its legal tender, or rather convertible qualities, and in this respect alone the change would exercise an important influence on the currency. The present advantage of a Bank of England note over a banker's draft is its superior convertibility, which enables it to pass from hand to hand as readily as gold or silver. The new act authorizes bankers and others to destroy this convertibility as it were, and will thus become an enormous public inconvenience that will more than counterbalance the advantages to be derived by the banking interests. The fate of the bill is still uncertain, and the policy of Mr. Lowe, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in reference to it is generally regarded as likely to influence the House of Commons in accepting or rejecting it.

—Colonel Thos. A. Scott, who is President of more railroads, and has a larger income from salaries than any man in the world, is on a conquering tour through the Southern States. He has a dozen or so new railroad projects, and is getting aid from half the towns and counties south of Mason and Dixon. His last triumph was being elected a member of the Board of Trade of Shreveport, La.

—A careful examination of the condition of the Trust Companies of Philadelphia, just made by an intelligent Commission, under an order of the Court of Common Pleas, has reported their assets at $15,000,000. The assets of the National Banks of that city amount to $86,000,000, so that they have $111,000,000 embarked in these two forms of banking in Philadelphia. This is exclusive of three other forms assumed by capital in the business of banking there: 1st, the Savings fund; 2d, the new State banks; 3d, private banking houses. There are no means of accurately estimating the resources of these, but as near as can be calculated they may be given thus: Savings fund assets, $12,000,000; State bank assets, $3,000,000; private banker's assets, $20,000,000; total, $35,000,000, making the grand total of banking resources in Philadelphia $146,000,000.

REAL ESTATE.

Instruments Filed for Record, Thursday, July 12.

CITY PROPERTY.

Lots 5 and 6 in Block 8 of Hodge's Subdivision of Sherman's e ½ w ½ se ¼, Sec. 28, 39, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $2,400.

Lot 1 in Block 1 of w ½ and Sub-Block 6 of e ½ Block 15, Sheffield's Addition, dated July 8; consideration, $550.

West Washington st, between Desplaines and Union sts, s f, 40x151 7-100 ft, dated May 20; consideration, $22,000.

Indiana av, north of and near Twenty-ninth st, w f, 20x126 ft, dated June 11; consideration, $6,000.

Wesson st, between Elm and Hobbie sts, w f, 24 ft to alley, dated May 13; consideration, $900.

Clayton st, bet Fisk and Morgan sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated May 12; consideration, $825.

Clayton st, bet Morgan and Fisk sts, s f, 25x100 ft, dated June 26; consideration, $875.

Canal st, s e cor of Eighteenth st, w f, 200x97 ft, dated Jan. 1; consideration, $40,000.

Dudley st, 325 ft n of Augusta st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated June 14; consideration, $550.

Green st, bet Adams and Jackson sts, e f, 33x120 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $8,000.

Pitney st, bet Archer av and Thirty-first st, w f, 24 ft to alley, with improvements, dated July 13; consideration, $400.

Lot 1, in Block 2, of Blocks 14, 16, and 17, of e ½ Sec 17, 39, 14, dated June 20; consideration, $900.

Lots 38, 39, and 40, in Seavern's Lots 1 and 4, in Block 23, also Lot 17, in Seavern's West part, Lot 8, in Block 25, all in Sec 29, 39, 14, dated June 28; consideration, $4,000.

Van Buren st, 218¼ ft e of Sacramento st, s f, 40 ft, dated June 5; consideration, $750.

Lots 5 to 19, and 30 to 44, in Block 2, of Phinney's s w ¼ of n e ¼, of ne ¼ Sec 11, 39, 131, dated July 1; consideration, $10,000.

Wentworth av, 125 ft s of Thirty first st, w f, 25 ft, dated Feb. 14; consideration, $3,000.

Lot 14, in Crane's Block 6, in United States Bank Addition, dated June 20; consideration, $1,500.

Lots 39 to 42, in Block 1, or Peck's west 19 acres of s ½ of se ¼ Sec 11, 39, 13, dated June 10; consideration, $4,170.

Twenty-first st, 225 ft west of Purple st, south front, 23 ft, dated July 9; consideration, $2,200.

Lot 22, in Wilson's w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated June 12; consideration, $2,000.

Leavitt st, opposite DeKalb st, 2½ acres, dated June 1; consideration, $15,000.

West Madison st, between Ashland av and Paulina st, south front, 35x125 ft, dated April 25; consideration, $10,000.

Lots 10, 49 and 50, in Block 64, Sec 19, 39, 14, dated June 6; consideration, $3,000.

Lots 6 and 7, in Walter & Kreigh's re-subdivision of Blocks 16 and 19, in Smith's n e ¼ Sec 18, 39, 14, dated Feb. 19; consideration, $18,000.

Clybourn av, bet Orchard and Halsted sts, n e f, 27 ft, with building, dated July 11; consideration, $3,050.

South Park av, s w cor of Thirty-fifth st, undivided ⅓ of 3 70 100 acres, dated July 11; consideration, $30,000.

Winchester st, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $1,440.

Winchester av, bet Van Buren and Tyler sts, w f, 24x125 ft, dated July 5; consideration, $1,445.

Lot 4 of s w ¼ Block 25 Sheffield's Addition, dated July 10; consideration, $400.

Lots 1, 2, 3, and 10 in Block 3 in Purple's Central Park Addition, dated June 27; consideration, $600.

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

Lots 1 and 4 in Division 37 and Lot 1 in Division 38 of Carr's Resubdivision of Kedzie's s w ¼ Sec 9, 38, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $1,500.

Undivided ¼ of same, dated Feb. 21; consideration, $875.

Lots 26 to 28, of Hurford's nw ¼ of nw ¼ of se ¼ Section 3, 38, 14, dated June 14; consideration, $2,000.

Lots 45 to 48, in Block 1, of n 74 rods of ne ¼ Sec. 2, 38, 14, dated July 12; consideration, $4,000.

Hyde Park av, between Ash and Elm sts, e f, 50 ft, with building, dated July 11; consideration, $6,000.

Lots 1, 2, and 6, in Whitney & Claflin's Lot 3, in Assessor's ¼ of sw ¼ Sec 4, 38, 14, dated July 1; consideration, $3,000.

Fifty-fifth st, 146 ft e of Evans av, s f, 24 2-10x114 ft, dated Sept. 11, 1871; consideration, $1,200.

[illegible] near s e cor of s w ¼ of s w ¼ Sec 36, 38, 14, dated June 3; consideration, $4,000.

[illegible] adjoining the above, dated June [illegible]; consideration, $4,000.

Und 1-10 of w ½ of n w ¼ Sec 5, 38, 14, (except streets, &c.), dated June 13; consideration, $5,000.

South Park Boulevard, bet Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth sts, w f, 5 acres. The parties are H. H. Honore to Benjamin V. Page, dated July 11; consideration, $110,000.

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

Undivided ½ of 5 acres near Milwaukee av, in n w ¼ of n w ¼ Sec 36, 40, 13, dated July 11; consideration, $2,500.

Lots 3 to 8 and 19 to 24, in Block 2, and Lots 7 to 24, in Block 4, of Hanebrough and Hess' e ½, s w ¼ Section 36, 40, 12, dated July 11; consideration, $7,200.

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

The following were the receipts and shipments for the past twenty-four hours:

	Received. 1872.	Received. 1871.	Shipped. 1872.	Shipped. 1871.
Flour, brls	2,784	4,120	3,440	4,749
Wheat, bu	13,950	10,825	37,773	1,[illegible]
Corn, bu	250,495	166 920	[illegible],978	[illegible]
Oats, bu	22,590	11,1[illegible]	60,[illegible]	27,018
Rye, bu	1,027	6,[illegible]	21,[illegible]	1,899
Barley, bu	400	[illegible]	2,320	1,600
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	....	....	....
Flax seed, lbs	[illegible]	....	....	....
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible],000	13,200	1,810	24,720
Cured meats, lbs	12,680	17,870	337,063	84,916
Beef, brls	250	....	....	65
Pork, brls	1,786	....	115	890
Lard, lbs	230	4,830	312,382	380
Tallow, lbs	5,870	20,100	50 000	....
Butter, lbs	32,960	50,100	12,200	31,680
Live hogs, No	....	9,923	....	6,461
Cattle, No	....	2 682	....	713
Sheep, No	....	236	....	391
Hides, lbs	66,965	35,400	100,832	32,680
Highwines, brls	117	130	206	460
Wool, lbs	158 140	130,465	92,542	40,975
Potatoes, bu	1,216	461	....	....
Lumber, m	3,324	5,062	2,792	2,071
Shingles, m	2,140	1,820	2,645	1,741
Lath, m	225	826	311	132
Salt, brls	....	3,0[illegible]	2,[illegible]	[illegible]

Withdrawn from store yesterday for city consumption: 1,622 bu wheat; 1,094 bu corn; 5,088 bu oats; 1,528 bu rye.

The following grain has been inspected into store this morning up to 10 o'clock: 56 cars wheat; 747 cars and 92,900 bu corn; 28 cars and 18,000 bu oats; 6 cars rye; 1 car barley. Total (838 cars), 441,000 bu.

The leading produce markets were moderately active to-day, with a general tendency to higher prices. This was most marked in pork, owing to a "short-scare," but was apparently healthy in breadstuffs, though rather the result of speculative inquiry than of a shipping demand. Receipts are light, except in corn, and the shipping movement is lamentably slow for the season, the shipping fraternity not having much encouragement to operate to any considerable extent. Groceries met with an active demand, and for the staple articles a firm, healthy tone pervaded the market. Dry goods were again quoted quiet, with little or no change in values. The inquiry was chiefly in the shape of small orders, to make up assortments. Butter and cheese were in moderate request at about yesterday's prices. The coal market was quoted quiet and easy for bituminous varieties, but fairly active and firm for anthracite. Hay was inquired for to only a limited extent, and prices were again easy. Hides and leather remain firm as previously quoted. The aggregate demand for lumber at the yards to-day was moderately large for this portion of the week, and, in view of the fact that the receipts during the past three days have been of a light character, a few dealers were asking and realizing higher prices on common descriptions. Choice grades remain steady. In the hardwood market trade is gradually picking up, and a much firmer feeling prevails. A sawed shingles on track were quiet at a range of $2.87½@3 12½ per 1 000. The markets for metals, tinners' stock, iron, and steel exhibited a moderate degree of activity, and for copper prices were more settled. Nails were in good request from all quarters, with sales at yesterday's rates—$5 75. A dull feeling still pervades the wool market and quotations are little better than nominal. Railroad freights were active and firm at unchanged rates. Building materials met with a large demand, and the views of dealers were firm. Eggs were in larger supply and lower, with sales at 12@13c per dozen for choice packages. Poultry was in meagre inquiry and easy, and potatoes were in better supply, with sales at a lower range of quotations. Cooperage was exceedingly dull.

The death of Mr. Lehmann, of the firm of Seipp & Lehmann, was announced on 'Change to-day, and appropriate resolutions adopted in regard to the memory of the deceased.

Highwines were strong at a further advance of 1-2a1 1-2c per gallon, New York being correspondingly strong. There were very few offerings. The cause of the rise in prices is the change in the tariff on highwines, which goes into effect on the 1st of August, and will make a difference of some 6c per gallon on the cost of the article. Sales to-day were reported of 150 brls early at 87c; 250 brls at 87 1-2c; and 50 brls (last sale) at 88c. The market closed strong at 88c.

Lake freights were dull and weak. Agents and owners held out for yesterday's rates—8c for corn to Buffalo, and claimed that only a few vessels were on the market at that price. But shippers held off, partly because of the higher prices of grain, and partly because they profess to believe that the supply of vessels for the next three or four weeks will be greater than the demand. Only 4 charters were taken, which will carry out 70,000 bu corn, and 18 000 bu oats. Sail rates closed nominally at 8 1-2c on wheat, 8c on corn, and 5 1-2a5 3-4c on oats to Buffalo; 13½c on wheat, and 13c on corn to Oswego; 14c on wheat, and 13 1-2c on corn to Kingston. But a leading shipper was confident that 7c on corn to Buffalo would be accepted before nightfall. Through rates were unchanged at 24c on wheat, and 23c on corn to New York, and 24c on corn to Boston and Portland.

Provisions were stronger all around, being in much better demand. Mess pork was again the principal object of interest, advancing 50c per brl under skilful manipulation, as the longs forced prices. Some people seem inclined to think that the excitement is a mere scare, and say there is not 15,000 brls of pork short for this month, while others claim that the holders of the pork here have options out for nearly 150,000 brls, to be delivered here by the close of August. The latter would appear to be the nearest right, seeing that large quantities of pork are on the way here from Louisville, St. Louis, and Milwaukee, the latter city having arranged to forward her whole stock of 20,000 brls, and be very glad to get rid of it. And, if the price of pork here is run up much higher, it will pay to ship pork here from New York to fill shorts with. It is stated that some of the pork already arrived here from St. Louis has failed to pass inspection. Lard was also a shade firmer, but quiet, there being no winter rendered offered. Meats were in fair demand for shipment, and firmer all round. The market closed at the following range of quotations: Mess pork, cash or seller July, $14 00a14 05; do, seller August, $13.70a13.75; do seller September, $12.85a12.90; do seller December, nominal. Lard, cash or seller July, $8.90a9.00; summer lard $7.87 1-2a8.00. Dry salted meats, 5a5 1-8c for shoulders, and 6 3-4c for short ribs; no short clear offered. Boxed meats 1-4a3 8c higher than the above quotations for loose. Summer shoulders at 4 1-2c; do long clear, 7 1 8c; do Stretfords, 7 1-4a7 3 8c. Sweet pickled hams, 11 1-2a12 1-2c for winter, and 9 1-2a10 1-2c for summer. Bacon quoted at 6 1-4c for shoulders; 7 3-4c for short ribs; 8c for clear; 11 1-2a13 1-2c for hams, all packed. Mess beef, $9.00; extra mess beef, $10.00. Beef hams, $25.00. City tallow, 8 1-4a8 1-2c. Sales were reported of 500 brls mess pork, cash or seller the month at $14.10; 1,000 brls do, at $14.00; 1 250 brls do, at $13.97 1-2; 500 brls do, at $13.85; 750 brls do, at $13.75; 250 brls do, at $13.65; 1,000 brls do, at $13 60; 500 brls do, seller August, at $13.85; 500 brls do, at $13.80; 1,750 brls do, at $13 75; 500 brls do, at $13.70; 4,000 brls do, at $13.50; 150 tcs lard, at $8.90 per 100 lbs; 75 tcs summer do, at $7.75; 100,000 lbs shoulders, seller last half of August, at 5 1-4c; 200 tcs sweet pickled hams, at 12 1-4c; 500 pcs green hams, at 7c; 45,000 lbs (clear) bellies, sweet pickled, at 6 1-2c; 25,000 lbs do, at 6 3-8c; 10,000 lbs sugar-cured and canvassed bacon hams, at 13 1-2a14 1-2c, packed.

Flour was in a little better demand, but principally on low grades for Canadian account, and buyers generally wanted further concessions. But holders were firm, in view of more strength in New York. Sales were reported of 60 brls white winter extras at $9 37 1-2; 50 brls do at $9.12 1-2; 125 brls do on private terms; 200 brls spring extras at $7.75; 450 brls do at $7.50; 100 brls do at $6.25; 172 brls do at $5.05; 250 brls do on private terms; 200 brls unsound do at $4.05; 100 brls spring superfines at $4.00; 25 brls do at $3 25; 100 brls do at $3 07 1-2; 160 brls do at $3.00; 100 brls do at $2.75. Total, 2,092 brls. Also 20 tons bran at $11.25 on track. Closing prices were as follows:

Fair to choice white winter extras	$ 8.00@10.25
Red winter extras	7.50@ 8.00
Good to choice spring extras	6.00@ 7.00
Low to medium	5.00@ 5.75
Good to fancy Minnesotas	7.00@ 8.50
Spring superfines	3.25@ 4.25
Rye flour	4.00@ 4.25
Bran	11.00@12.00
Middlings	15.00@17.00
Corn meal, kiln dried	2.60@ 2.70
Corn meal, coarse country	16.50@17.00

Wheat was somewhat less active, and very steady, at about the same average of prices as yesterday on seller August, but was more active, and decidedly stronger on cash lots, which sold to-day at 6a8c per bu above seller August, though but little more than one-half the month remains. The reason of this is that fears of a corner at the close of this month are reviving; there was no shipping demand, except for a few car loads of other grades than No. 2. Next month's option, which usually forms the bulk of the trading, was dull during a great part of the session, but firm, as many operators seem to be afraid that the price has been run down to a lower figure than it will bear, though no attempt is made to reduce our stock in store. New York was reported firmer; the advices from Liverpool were conflicting, except upon the fact of large receipts, which seem to be principally from other sources than the United States. Seller August opened at $1 18, declined to $1 17 3 4c, improved to $1.18 1 2, and fell back to $1 17 3 4 at the close. Seller the month sold at $1.25 1-2a1.26 1-2, and seller the year at $1.07 1-2a1.08, closing at $1.07 3 4. No. 3 was firmer. Cash sales were reported of 10,400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.26 3-4; 7,600 bu do at $1.26 1-2; 2,400 bu do at $1.26; 65,000 bu No. 2 spring at $1.26 1-2; 5,000 bu do at $1.26 1-4; 75,000 bu do at $1 26; 6 400 bu do at $1.25 3 4; 55,400 bu do at $1 25 1-2; 400 bu No. 3 spring at $1.10; 800 bu do at $1.09 1-2; 2,400 bu do at $1.09; 800 bu do at $1 08 1-2c. Total, 230,600 bu.

Corn was active, and averaged 5-8c per bu higher, though most of the trading was done at only 1-8c advance on the outside figures of yesterday. The Liverpool telegram quoted that market at 3d per 480 lbs higher, and a good many holders embraced the opportunity to sell while there was a chance of doing so without depressing prices. A great deal of corn was early offered by receivers, the receipts for to-morrow's bulletin being very heavy, and some operators were selling short, giving as their reason the fact of full bins and increasing stocks, while the East seems to be full of corn. Between the two the market ruled comparatively steady, but it was actually weak, as shown by the fact that one operator filled in nearly half a million bu of shorts in a few minutes, without causing an advance of 1-8c. There was comparatively little doing for shipment, the shippers holding off, though informed by telegraph that corn was less plenty and firmer in New York. Toward the close of the session regular corn was very dull, but fresh receipts, that will carry into August without extra storage, were taken rather freely by those who are carrying options for next month. Seller August opened at 42 1-2c, advanced to 42 5-8c, declined to 42 3-8c, improved to 42 7-8c, and weakened to 41 7 8c at the close. Seller the month sold at 40 5-8a41 1-4c, and seller September at 43 1-8a43 7 8c, all closing at the inside. Strictly fresh receipts closed at 41 1 4c. Cash sales were reported of 49,000 bu No. 2 at 41 3-4c; 24,000 bu do at 41 5 8c; 137,800 bu do at 41 1-2c; 48,000 bu do at 41 1 4c; 20,000 bu do at 41 1 8c; 90,000 bu do at 41c; 40,000 bu do at 40 7-8c; 80,000 bu do at 40 3 4c; 10,000 bu do at 40 5-8c; 36 000 bu rejected at 38c; 17,200 bu do at 37 3-4c; 400 bu do at 37 1-2c; 800 bu no grade at 35c. Total, 498,600 bu.

Oats were still quiet but strong, the market advancing 1a1 1 4c, owing to the presence of numerous orders to buy, while offerings and receipts were light. The market has at last reached a point where buyers can take hold with confidence, after the severe drop of 16c per bu, or nearly 40 per cent from the price established by the Chandler movement. Seller the month opened at 25 3-4c, advanced to 27c, and closed at 26 3 4c. Seller August sold at 25 3-4a26 1-2c; seller September at 25 1 2a26 1 2c, and seller the year at 25 1 4a25 1 2c. Cash sales were limited to 3,600 bu at 27c; 2,400 bu at 26 3 4c; 600 bu at 26 5-8c; 3,000 bu at 26 1 2c; 4,200 bu at 26 1-4c; 4,000 bu at 26c; 600 bu at 25 3 4c. Total, 18,400 bu.

Rye was in good demand for shipment, and advanced 1a2c per bu, closing at the outside. For seller August 55c was bid. Cash sales were 800 bu No. 2 at 60c; 800 bu do at 59 1-2c; 2,000 bu do at 59c; 400 bu do at 58 1-2c; 800 bu do at 58c. Total, 4,800 bu.

Barley was firm at yesterday's prices, but quiet, owing to light offerings. Sales were limited to 400 bu No. 2 at 53c. No. 3 was nominal at 43a45c. New No. 2, seller September, was quoted at 55c bid, and 56c asked.

In speaking of the wheat crop in California the Sacramento *Union* says: Latest news from nearly all parts of the State represents the wheat crop as very good, in fact much better than was anticipated two months ago. On the comparatively dry slope between the San Joaquin River and the Diablo range there is a very large area planted, and the yield will be enormous. Many large farms are said to be good for thirty to fifty bushels per acre. A few weeks ago it was represented that there would be almost a failure in that part of the State. The cause of these representations was that the idea of the whole crop was taken from the appearance presented directly along the line of the railway, which penetrated the driest and most sterile part of the State; and for the reason that the old worn-out wheat lands of the country of the San Joaquin, which have been cultivated for twenty years in that crop without rest, recuperation by manure, or deep plowing, present an indifferent appearance in some places. Off the line of the railway, and upon the new lands of Stanislaus, Merced, and Fresno Counties, a different view is presented. The crop about Paradise Valley, and all through the Tuolumne, Merced, Stanislaus, and Upper San Joaquin regions, is heavy beyond expectation. The yield, which was estimated, two months ago, at the low average of fourteen bushels per acre for nearly a million acres, will, from present appearance, overgo these figures. In the valley of the Upper Sacramento the prospects are quite as good. Only upon the light, dry uplands in parts of this county, and on the lands of Yolo and Solano, which remained too long under water, does the harvest promise to be short. Butte, Colusa, and Tehama Counties will have an immense yield. The coast counties report most favorably. Santa Clara, Monterey, Sonoma, Napa, Contra Costa, and Alameda will probably each produce more wheat this year than ever before. The estimate made early in the season of an aggregate crop of the State of 24,000,000 bushels will not prove too high.

The Milwaukee *Journal of Commerce* says: "Wool has been constantly declining since the new clip was shorn, with no material Eastern demand either here or in Chicago. The prices quoted here have been *bona fide*, and at our quotations wool always finds a ready market, in any quantity, whether a small street lot or in large lots of 10,000 to 100 000 pounds, while in Chicago, under the influence of false quotations, wool is constantly accumulating. We feel safe in stating that a lot of 50,000 pounds cannot be sold in Chicago to-day at Milwaukee quotations, and that a wool merchant cannot be found in that city ready to make an offer of over 55 1 2 cents for 100,000 pounds of good fleece wool, although their quotations show good, medium and coarse wool worth 58 to 63 cents per pound."

And then proceeds to say that it is a "Chicago trick;" which is true. It is a way Chicago people have, of paying the best prices, and yet selling as low as anybody else will, generally less than other people charge. They do a big business, and are content with small individual profits. *That* explains the difference in quotations.

LATEST.

In the afternoon mess pork was easier. Lard inactive; wheat active and firmer; corn quiet and firm; oats quiet and easier. Sales on the call were 1,500 brls pork seller August at $13.80; 300 brls do at $13.77 1 2; 5,000 bu wheat at $1.25 3 4; 15,000 bu do at $1.25 7-8; 35,000 bu do seller last half at $1.26; 60,000 bu do seller August at $1.18; 10,000 bu do at $1.17 7-8; 5,000 bu do seller the year at $1.08 1-4; 5,000 bu do at $1.08 1 2; 25,000 bu corn seller August at 41 7-8c; 20,000 bu do seller September at 43 1-2c; 15,000 bu oats seller August at 26 1-4c; 5,000 bu do seller September at 26 1-4c.

The following were the closing prices on the call:

	Bid.	Asked.
Mess pork, cash or seller July	$13 90	13.97½
Mess pork, seller August	13.80	13.85
Mess pork, seller September	12.80	13 00
Mess pork, seller December	....	12 25
Mess pork, seller the year	....	....
Lard, cash	8.87½	....
Wheat, cash or seller July	1.26½	1.26
Wheat, seller last half July	1.26	1.26¼
Wheat, seller August	1.17⅞	1.18
Wheat, seller September	1.09	1.10
Wheat, seller the year	1.08	1.08¼
Corn, cash or seller July	40¾	40⅞
Corn, seller last half July	....	....
Corn, seller August	41⅞	42
Corn, seller September	43½	43⅝
Oats, cash or seller July	....	26¾
Oats, seller August	26⅛	26¼
Oats, seller September	....	26¼
Oats, seller the year	....	25

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

BUTTER—No further changes were noticeable in the condition of the butter market. The demand for choice grades keeps in excess of the supply, and the market is firm at the late advance. Common to fair grades are plenty and dull. We quote strictly choice dairy at 17@19c; fair to good grades at 13@15c; inferior to common, 7@12c.

BAGGING—Under this head no new features were noted. The general market was only moderately active, and prices were comparatively steady. We repeat our list, as follows: Stark, 40@40½c; Grahampton, 38c; Philadelphia, 38c; Ludlow, 39c; Lewiston, 38c; American, 35½c; Royal River, 37c; burlap bags, 21@23c; gunnies, single, 18@19c; do double, 28c; wool sacks, 61@62c.

BUILDING MATERIALS—Dealers are unanimous in reporting an active demand, and quotations were firm at the following range: Stucco, $2.75@4 00; New York stucco, casting, $3 75@4 00; superfine do, $4 00@4 50; cement, $1.75; Rosendale cement, $3.00@3.25; marble dust, $3 00; lime in bulk, $1 25; white sand, $ brl, $3.00@3 25; plastering hair, $ bu, 35@40c; fire brick, $ 1,000, $40 00@50 00; building brick, $8.00@10 00; fire clay, $4 00@5 00 $ brl. The following is the list of prices per box of 50 feet for domestic window glass, from which a reduction of 35 per cent is made by dealers:

	First quality.	Double strength.
11x14 to 12x18	$ 7.50	$13 00
14x16 to 16x20	8 00	15.00
14x22 to 16x24	8.75	16 00
15x22 to 18x30	9.25	16.50
20x28 to 24x30	9.50	17.50
26x28 to 24x36	10.25	19 50
26x34 to 28x40	11.00	20.50
28x38 to 28x44	13.00	21 50
28x46 to 30x48	15.00	24 50
30x50 to 32x52	....	25.50
30x54 to 34x56	....	27.50
34x58 to 34x60	....	30 00
36x60 to 40x60	....	32 00

BEANS—We quote the market quiet at former prices: $2 25@2 50 for fair to choice medium, and $2 50@2 75 for navy.

BROOMCORN—This market remains in the same dull and unsatisfactory condition as noted for some time past, and prices are almost nominal: $40 00@80 00 per ton for fair to prime; green stock, $75 00@120 00 per ton; hurl, $140.00@160 00; and brush, $100 00@160.

CHEESE—Met with a moderate inquiry, and prices were steady at the annexed range: New York factory, 10½@11c; Elgin Cream, 10½@11c; Ohio factory, 8½@10c; Western factory, 8½@10c.

COAL—Hard coals were in good demand, and the market was strong at the advance noted on Monday. Bituminous varieties remain quiet and easy. We quote: Lehigh, lump, $10.50; Lehigh, prepared, $9.50; Lackawanna, $8.50; Erie, $8 50@9 00; Brier Hill, $8.50@9 00; Walnut Hill, $9 00; Cherry Mine, $8 50; Indiana block, $6.50; Hocking Valley, $7.50; Blossburg, $8.00; Minonk, $6.50; Wilmington, $6 00.

CANNED GOODS—No improvement was visible in the demand for canned goods, and values remain nominally unchanged. We quote:

Peaches, 2 lb	$2 15@2.50
Peaches, 3 lb	3 25@3.75
Pears, 2 lb	2.50
Plums, damsons, 2 lb	3.25
Plums, green gages, 2 lb	4.60
Plums, blue gages	4.25
Quinces, 2 lb	3.00
Strawberries, 2 lb	3.10@3.25
Raspberries, 2 lb	2.50@2 65
Blackberries, 2 lb	2.25
Gooseberries, 2 lb	3 00
Tomatoes, 2 lb	1.75@1.80
Tomatoes, 3 lb	2.50@2 60
Corn, Elgin	3.25
Corn, Yarmouth	3.30
Peas, 2 lb	3 00@3.25
Lima beans, 2 lb	2 60@2 70
Succotash, 2 lb	2.75
Lobster, 2 lb	3 15
Lobster, 1 lb	2 10
Oysters, 2 lb	2.25
Oysters, 1 lb	1 25

COOPERAGE—The inquiry was again small, and quotations favored buyers. The stocks are in good condition. Pork barrels, $1.30@1 40; lard tierces, $1.70@1.80; whiskey barrels, $2 00@2.25; flour barrels, 45@50c; staves and headings, $17.00@20 00 for pork barrels; flour staves, $8.50@9 00; circle flour headings, 7@9c per set; flour hoop poles, $12 00@15.00 per m; pork and tierce poles, $28.00@30 00 per m; whiskey barrel staves, $22 00@28.00 per m.

EGGS—The supply to-day was large, and prices ruled lower, with sales at a range of 12@13c per doz.

FISH—The fish market was firm at the following quotations: No. 1 whitefish, $5 00@5 25; No. 2 do, $4.75@5 00; No. 1 trout, $4.50@4.75; No. 1 shore mackerel, $9.25@9.50; No. 1 bay, $8 25@8.50; No. 2 shore mackerel, $7.25@7 50; No. 2 bay mackerel, $6 25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, $1 85@1 90; No. 1 bay, $1.45@1.50; family kits, $1.10@1 20; bank cod, $5 50@5.75; Georgia cod, $6 50@6 75; box herring, No. 1, 30@35c; do, scaled, 35@38c; California salmon, half brls, $10.00@10.25.

FRUITS—DRIED—In this department of trade, no changes were noted. The demand continues small, and an easy feeling prevails. We quote: Dates, 9@10c; figs, drums, 16@17c; figs, box, 20@21c; Turkey prunes, new, 10@11c; French do, 14@14½c; raisins, $3 25@3.30; blackberries, 14@15c; raspberries, 38@39c; pitted cherries, 38@40c; peaches, pared, 22@21½c; peaches, halves, 8½@9c; do quarters, 7@8c; currants, 9½@10c; apples, Southern, 8½@9c; do Western, 9@9½c; Michigan, 10½@11c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples are in large supply, and, being of varieties that will not keep, are sold on arrival at the best prices obtainable. Sales: Peaches poor and nearly unsalable. Sales: Peaches—100 boxes poor at 40@60c; 20 good at $1.00. Pears—3 baskets at $3.25. Grapes—2 cases (24 qts) from Mobile at 20c per qt. Apples—250 boxes only fair at 50@85c; 175 good at 40c; 450 [illegible]; 34 brls good at $5 00; 60 choice at $5.25@5.50. Berries—There were but few in, with quite a good inquiry at same prices. Sales: Gooseberries—10 cases small at 14@15c; 3 cases Jocundas at 30c. Blackberries—10 cases good at 15@20c; 10 fair at 15c. Red Raspberries—16 cases choice (Clark's) at 20c; 24 cases (Philadelphia) at 18c; 6 cases at 18c. Black Raspberries—250 cases at 12½c; 20 soft at 10c. Cherries more salable. Sales 20 bu Early Richmonds at $3.00; 15 bu at $1.50; 30 baskets at 75c; 10 cases sweet at 15@18c. Currants—Sales 30 cases at 8c; 10 at 9c; 10 bu at $2.50. Oranges were less active, but firmer at $11 00@11 50 per box. Lemons were higher, with sales at $14.50@15.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars were again very firm, and in cut loaf a further advance is noted. Coffee, rice, syrups, and other goods in the list were firm and unchanged. Prices range as follows:

BI CARB. SODA—7½@8c.

COFFEES—Mocha, 30c; O. G. Java, 26½@27½c; Java, No. 2, 23½@24c; choice Rio, 23½@23¾c; prime do, 22@22½c; good do 22½@23c; common do, 21@21½c; Singapore, 22½@23½c; Costa Rica, 23½@24½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, 19c; stearine, 15@16c.

RICE—Patna, 8½@8¾c; Rangoon, 7½@8½c; Carolina, 9½@10½c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 14¼@14½c; powdered and crushed, 13½@13¾c; granulated, 12¾@13c; A, standard, 12½@12¾c; do No 2, 11¾@12c; B, 11¾@11½c; extra C, 11½@11¾c; C, 11¼@11½c; yellow C, 10¾@11c; choice brown, 10¾@10½c; prime do, 10½@10¾c; fair do, 9½@10½c; choice molasses sugar, 9½@9¾c; fair do, 8½@8¾c.

SYRUPS—Diamond, $1 20@1.25; silver drips, extra fine, 70@75c; good sugar-house syrup, 45@50c; extra do, 60@65c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 75@80c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 30@35c.

SPICES—Allspice, 14½@15c; cloves, 24@25c; cassia, 38@40c; pepper, 22½@23½c; nutmegs, $1 20@1 25.

SOAPS—French mottled, 6½@6¾c; German mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@7c; White Rose, 6½@6¾c; brown Windsor, 4½@4¾c; palm, 4@4½c.

STARCH—Gloss, 9½@10c; corn, 10@10½c; laundry 6½@7c; common, 5@5½c.

HAY—Continues dull and weak. The offering keep steadily in excess of the demand, and sales are chiefly at inside to medium figures. We quote the wholesale prices paid by dealers as follows: On Track—Timothy, beater pressed, $14 00@15.00; do, loose pressed, $13.00@14 00; prairie, pressed, $9.50@10.50. On Wagon—Timothy, loose, $13.00@14.00; prairie, loose, $9.00@10.00. For delivery of pressed, $1 00@1.50, according to distance.

HIDES—Were again quoted fairly active and firm, the following prices being freely paid: Green butchers', 8½c; green salted, cured, light, 12c; do, heavy, 11c; part cured, 10½@11½c; green calf, 17c; green city veal kip, prime, 13@14c; dry salted, 17@18c; dry kip, 25c; dry calf, 28c; dry flint, 21c; deacons, 50@65c; grubby, 8½c; scored, cut, or otherwise damaged, two thirds price; branded, 10 per cent off.

IRON AND STEEL—The general demand was active for this season, and, as the Eastern advices are of a favorable character, the prevailing feeling was one of firmness. We quote:

Horse-shoe iron	6 5-10@7c		
Bar iron	5	@ 5 1-10	rates
Heavy band	5 6-10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Light band	6	@ 6 3-10	rates
Hoop	6 3 10	@ 6 6-10	rates
Oval	5 8 10	@ 5 9-10	rates
Round and square	5	@ 5 2-10	rates
Half oval and half round	4 9 10	@ 5 2-10	rates
Russian iron, perfect	20		
Russian iron, No. 1 stained	18		
Sheet iron	6½	@ 7	rates
Norway nail rods	8½	@ 9	rates
German plow steel	10½	@13	rates
Bessemer plow steel	10½	@13½	rates
Spring and tire steel	10½	@12	rates

LEATHER—Nothing new was noted in this market. A steady fair demand exists at the prices given below:

HEMLOCK.

City harness	$ 37@ 40
Country harness	35@ 37
Line city, $ lb	40@ 43
Kip, $ lb	60@ 1.00
Kip veals	90@ 1.15
City upper, No. 1, $ ft	27@ 29
City upper, No. 2, $ ft	26@ 27
Country upper, No. 1	23@ 25
Collar, $ ft	19@ 21
Calf, city	1.30@ 1.40
Calf, country	1.10@ 1.25
Rough upper, 14 to 12 lbs	35@ 37
Rough upper, 14 to 13 lbs	32@ 34
Rough upper, damaged	28@ 30
Buffalo slaughter sole, best	34@ 36
Buffalo slaughter sole, No. 1	32@ 34
"B A" sole	31@ 33

OAK.

Calf	$ 1.25@ 1 45
Kip, No. 1, medium	80@ 1 00
Kip, No. 1, heavy	75@ 80
Harness	40@ 45
French calf, Jodot	65.00@85.00
French calf, Lemoine	60.00@85.00
French calf, 24 to 26 lbs	1 80@ 2.20
French calf, 26 to 30 lbs	1 70@ 2.00
French calf, 30 to 36 lbs	1 35@ 2.00
French kip, 60 to 100 lbs	1 30@ 1.50

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—The inquiry for tin plate, sheet zinc, and copper continues active, both on local and interior account, and prices remain firm at the annexed range:

TIN PLATE—IC, 10x14, $15.50; do, 12x12, $16.50; do, 14x20, $15.50; do roofing, IC, $15.00.

PIG TIN—Large, 48c; small, 49c; bar, 50c.

SHEET ZINC—Full cask, 11c; less quantity, 11½c; slab, 9c.

SHEET IRON—No. 24, 7c rates.

COPPER—Copper bottoms, 40c; braziers' over 19 lbs, 41c; tinned copper, 46c.

WIRE—No. 1 to 6, 8c; 7, 8, and 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 12, 12½c; 13 and 14, 12½c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 18c; 20, 20c; full bundle, [illegible]; fence wire, [illegible]; bdls, 5c net.

NAVAL STORES—The market was dull but firmer, owing to more encouraging advices from New York. We quote:

Manilla rope, $ lb	$ 18@ 23
Sisal rope, $ lb	17@ 20
Hemp sash cord, $ lb	21@ 24
Marine, $ lb	20@ 23
Tarred rope, $ lb	17@ 19
Oakum, $ bale	5 00@ 5 75
Pitch, $ brl	5 50@ 7 00
Tar, $ brl	6 00@ [illegible]

NAILS—The attendance of buyers to-day was larger than for some time past, and a very satisfactory business was transacted upon the basis of $5.75 rates: 10d to 60d, $ keg, $5.75; 8d do, $6.00; 6d do, $6.25; 4d do, $6.50; 3d do, $7 25; 3d, do, fine, $8 50; 2d do, $8.50; clinch, $8 00; 12½c off on large orders to the trade.

OILS—Linseed was again quoted firm with rather an upward tendency, while other goods in the list ruled steady. The following are the prevailing prices: Carbon, 23½c; extra winter lard oil, 73c; No. 1, 68c; No. 2, 63c; linseed, raw, 93c; do. boiled, 98c; whale, 95c; sperm, $2 10@2 15; neats' foot oil, 95c@$1.00; bank oil, 65c; straits, 70c; elephant oil, 95c; turpentine, 62c.

PAINTS, COLORS, AND PUTTY—The demand was light, and an easy feeling was developed. Values were without decided change:

WHITE LEADS.

Strictly pure	$ 11.50
Fancy brands	10.50@11.00

ZINC.

Genuine Vielle Montagne	14 50
American	13 00
Snow white	11.00

COLORS.

Railroad colors	11.50
Rochelle ochre	4.50
English Ven red	4.50
English orange mineral	10.00
English red lead	12.50
American red lead	11.50
Paris white	4.00@ 4 25
Whiting	2.50

PUTTY.

In bladders	4½
In bulk	3½

POTATOES—The supply was large, and a lower range of prices was established. Trade was moderately active. New, $1.00@1.25 per bu to $3.75@4 25 per brl.

POULTRY—There was a moderate demand to-day at about previous quotations. Old live chickens, $4.00@4.50 per doz; spring do, $2.40@[illegible].

SALT—There was no abatement in the demand, and a large business was transacted at the appended range of prices: Saginaw, fine, $1.75; Onondaga, fine, $1.75, coarse salt, $1.75; coarse Diamond C, $1 85; dairy without bags, $3.75; do with bags, $3.75; Ashton dairy, per bag, $4.50.

SEEDS—The market was fairly active at the following changes in prices: Millet at $2 55; Hungarian at $2 25@2 50; timothy at $2 90@3.00 for good; clover at $5 25@5 50; buckwheat at 75c @$1.00.

TEAS—Remain firm at the annexed quotations: Young Hyson, common to fair, 50@55c; good, 65@70c; choice to extra, $1 10@1.20; superior to fine old Hyson, 80c@$1 00; common imperial, 65@75c; good to choice do, 80c@$1.05; fine to good gunpowder, 80c@$1.00; choice to extra, $1 10@1.25; choice to extra leaf Japan, 90c@1.05; fair to good do, 60@70c; colored natural leaf Japan, 55@65c; common to fine Oolong, 45@55c; good, 60@70c; choice to extra, 80@95c.

TOBACCO—Prices were firm and unchanged. We quote:

CHEWING—Fine Cut—Extra, 75@80c; choice, 65@70c; common, 55@60c; poor, 40@50c.

SMOKING—Extra, 35@38c; medium, 30@32c; common steme, 27@29c.

PLUG—Natural leaf, 75@80c; half bright, 60@70c; black, sound, 45@55c.

VEGETABLES—But little in the market to sell. Sales: Tomatoes—250 boxes at 75c; 100 soft at 65@70c. Cucumbers—150 doz at 60c. Cabbage—100 doz large heads at $1.00; 40 doz small at 75c. Onions—20 brls at $2 75.

VEAL—Sales 15 carcasses at 10c per lb.

WOOD—We continue to quote: Beech, $9.00; maple, $10.50; hickory, $11.00; slabs, $6.50, delivered.

WOOL—A small business was transacted in this department of trade to-day, and prices were easy and favorable to the interest of purchasers. The stocks are large:

Washed, fine, in good condition	51@53c
Washed, medium, in good condition	55@57c
Washed, coarse	55@57c
Unwashed, fine	35@39c
Unwashed, medium and coarse	41@43c
Tub-washed, prime condition	67@70c
Tub-washed, poor to good condition	60@65c

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Agents reported a good demand, and rates were generally well sustained. Following is the tariff:

Chicago to	4th Class per 100 lbs	Flour per brl, in lots of 50 brls and upward	Grain in bulk	Cured meats in bulk	Fresh beef, mutton, and pork per 100 lbs
Boston	$.50	$1.00	....	....	....
New York	.45	.90	45	65	90
Philadelphia, Harrisburg & Baltimore	.45	.90	45	55	80
Washington, D. C.	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Pittsburgh, Steubenville, Bridgeport, & Bellaire	.30	.60	30	35	....
Wheeling	.35	.70	35	40	....
Newark, O	.30	.60	30	....	....
Cleveland	.22	.44	22	25	....
Newcastle, Pa., & Youngstown, O	.30	.60	30	35	....
Oil City, Corry, Franklin		.80	40	45	....
Akron, O	.40	.60	30	35	....
Norfolk, Va	.55	1.10	....	....	....
Wilmington, N. C	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Charleston, S. C	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Savannah, Ga	.70	1.40	....	....	....
Petersburg & Richmond	.60	1.20	....	....	....

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

The receipts of live stock during the week, up to this evening, were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,448	8,202	436
Tuesday	2,979	5,681	650
Wednesday	2,215	10,885	1,635
Thursday	1,428	10,589	938
Friday	1,532	9,491	942
Total	11,602	44,849	4,656
Same time last week	9 891	36,167	2 344
Week before last	12,330	68,003	2,460

Shipments were as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	1,207	4,758	....
Tuesday	827	4,577	....
Wednesday	1,487	8,731	....
Thursday	1,253	5,147	....
Total	4,774	23,213	....

CATTLE—There was increased activity in the cattle trade to-day, but with this exception the market was without improvement, prices remaining weak and unsettled for all descriptions, especially so for Texans and thin natives, which composed four-fifths of the entire supply. Among to-day's receipts were a few bunches of prime beeves, for which $6 00@6 50 were obtained, but the stale cattle (of which there were between 2,500 and 3,000 on sale) were almost exclusively of the poorer sorts, and sold chiefly at the low range of $2 75@3.25. There was a large number of Texans in the yards, and with only a small demand. Sales dragged at $2.50@3 00 for through droves, and at $3 25@4.00 for Northern wintered. Stock steers met with some inquiry at $3.00@4 25, while cows and heifers sold at $2.75@3.75. The market closed easy.

QUOTATIONS.

Extra—Graded steers, averaging 1,450 lbs and upward	$6.25 @ 6.50
Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well formed 3 years to 5 years old steers, and averaging 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	5.75 @ 6.00
Good Beeves—Well fattened, finely formed steers, averaging 1,150 to 1,300 lbs	5.25 @ 5.50
Fair Grades—Fair steers, in fair flesh, averaging 1,100 to 1,250 lbs	4.75 @ 5 25
Medium Class—Common to medium steers, and good to extra cows, for city slaughter, averaging 800 to 1,100 lbs	3 25 @ 4.50
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, in decent flesh, averaging 700 to 1,050 lbs	3 00 @ 4.25
Inferior—Light and thin cows and steers	2 50 @ 2 75

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.
15 butchers' stock	925	3.75
76 Texas cattle	891	3.00
49 Texas cattle	740	2 75
36 Texas cattle	931	3.12½
26 Texas cattle	821	2 62½
23 Texas cattle	782	2 50
50 Texas cattle	958	3 30
115 good steers	1,298	5 65
58 Texas cattle	612	2 75
50 good steers	1,263	5.75
19 stock steers	1,014	4.00
19 medium steers	1,042	4 6[illegible]
17 fleshy steers	1,184	5 00
32 good steers	1,392	5 62½
17 good steers	1,175	5 25
16 good steers	1,246	5 00
20 cows	934	3.40
21 cows	869	3 40
20 extra steers	1,319	6 50
32 choice steers	1,287	5 75
17 good steers	1,295	5 37
50 good steers	1,191	5.40
51 good steers	1,191	5.25
41 good steers	1,268	5.65
24 good steers	1,253	5.65
36 medium steers	1,140	5.00
94 choice steers	1,328	5.80
16 choice steers	1,344	5.87½
30 good steers	1,356	5 50
40 medium steers	1,088	4 80
17 stockers	892	3 50
69 Cherokee cows	872	2 50
12 medium steers	1,080	4 87½
38 Texas cattle	933	3 15
21 Texas cattle	881	3 35
22 Texas cattle	774	3 00
24 Texas cattle	848	3.35

HOGS—The large receipts had a depressing effect upon the market, and prices took a lower range. Early in the day a few sales were effected at prices not materially lower than prevalent yesterday, but before 10 o'clock a reduction of 10@15c had been sustained, prices receding to $3 90@4.15. At the decline trade became active, and a large business was transacted at $3 90@3 95 for common, and at $4 00@4.15 for good to choice. We note the following:

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
66	190	$4 00	68	164	$4 12½	42	309	$4.05
40	315	4.10	45	204	4 25	37	148	3.87½
56	262	4.00	45	282	4.00	49	294	4.05
56	212	4 05	58	238	4 10	57	248	4.10
62	213	4.10	170	292	3 90	42	217	4.05
44	311	3 90	268	217	4 12½	17	312	3.90
58	224	4.01	50	235	3 90	49	211	4.10
42	213	4 10	55	243	4.05	44	214	4.10
45	219	4 10	28	238	4 00	99	300	4.05
53	193	4.15	62	234	4 10	57	193	4.17½
74	215	3.95	55	239	4 12½	63	254	4.00
62	246	4.05	56	227	4.15	49	251	4 10
39	210	4 15	53	206	4.05	30	323	3 95
57	248	4.10	59	216	4.05	47	303	3 95
65	212	4 15	52	185	4 20	54	206	4 00
65	180	4.20	129	195	4 20	50	188	4.05
45	200	4 15	194	297	4.00	39	199	4 00
113	218	4 00	74	325	4.10	16	330	3.95
67	181	4.12½						

SHEEP—The sheep market was moderately active and prices ruled steady and unchanged. Local buyers operated on a liberal scale at $3.00@3 50 for common; at $3 75@4.00 for medium, and at $4.25@4.75 for good to choice.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, July 12.

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the twenty-four hours ending 7 o'clock this morning:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	3,324	2,792
Shingles, m	2,140	2,645
Lath, pieces, m	225	311

The following shows the receipts and shipments for the corresponding period in 1871:

	Receipts.	Shipments.
Lumber, feet, m	5,062	2,071
Shingles, m	1,820	1,741
Lath, pieces, m	826	132

CARGOES—Another dull day was witnessed at the Franklin street docks, but prices were firm and substantially the same as noted for several days back. A sawed shingles, lath, and pickets ruled steady [illegible] the close.

Following are the rates now current from the points named to Chicago:

EAST SHORE.

Manistee, $ m	$ 3.25
Ludington, $ m	3 00
Pentwater, $ m	2.75
Muskegon, $ m	2 25
White Lake, $ m	2 75
Grand River, $ m	2.25

WEST SIDE.

Horn's Pier—wood, $ cord	3 25
Railroad ties	.11
Two Rivers—lumber, $ m	2 50
Ahnepee—wood, $ cord	3 00
Ahnepee—railroad ties	.10
Ahnepee—cedar posts	.03½@ .04½
Ahnepee—shingles	.25
Menominee	2 00
Oconto	1.75@2.00

At the close prices ranged as follows:

Choice mill run lumber	$18 00@20 00
Good to choice strips and boards	15 00@16 00
Common strips and boards	13 00@14 00
Common [illegible] lumber	12 00@13 00
Joist and scantling	11 50@12 00
Shingles	2.75@ 3.00
Lath	2 00
Pickets	10.00@12.00

Sales afloat include the following:

Cargo barge City of Erie, from Grand Haven, 132,715 ft strips and 46,244 ft boards at $17.00; 912 m ft scantling and joist at $11.50; 1,806 ft short lumber at $8.00; 18 500 lath at $2.75 (mill tally). Sold by E. M. Doubleday.

Cargo schr D. R. Owen, from Ludington, 30 m ft strips and boards at $14 00; 90 m ft short joist and scantling at $11 87½; 20 m lath at $2.75. Sold by R. K. Bickford & Co.

Cargo barge Mary Amanda, from Grand Haven, 36 m ft small timber at $15 00; 10 m ft joist and scantling at $12 00. Sold by Irish, Bullen & Co.

Cargo schr Planet, from Manistee, 127 m ft at $18 00 for 5-inch 20 ft, $14 00 for 18 ft, and $12 00 for joist and scantling (mill tally). Sold by J. M. Loomis & Co.

Cargo schr Clipper City, from Muskegon, 20 m ft 3x12, 20-ft and over at $19.00; 67 m ft boards and strips at $14.50; 26 m ft 2-inch at $13.00; 16 m lath at $2.75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

Cargo schr Scoville, from Muskegon, 108 m ft boards and strips at $14.50; 25 m lath at $2 75. Sold by A. B. Watson.

AT THE YARDS.

Here the volume of business transacted was large, and quotations ruled firm as follows:

First and second clear	$50 00@55.00
Second clear, 1 inch to 2 inch	47.00@50 00
Third clear, 1 inch	38 00@40.00
Third clear, thick	42.00@45.00
First and second clear flooring, together, rough	38 00@40 00
First and second clear siding, together	20.00@23 00
Common siding	18 00@21.00
Common flooring, dressed first	35 00@37.00
Common flooring, dressed second	28.00@30.00
Wagon-box boards, selected, 16 inches and upward	36 00@38 00
A stock boards	33 00@35 00
B stock boards	25 00@27.00
Common boards	14.00@16 00
Joists, scantlings, small timber, etc., 16 feet and under	14 00@16 00
Fencing	14 00@16 00
Dry do	16 00@18 00
Joist and scantling, 18 to 24 feet	16 00@25.00
Pickets, square	13 00@15.00
Pickets, flat	14.00@16.00
Cedar posts, split	12 00@16 00
Cedar posts, round	15 00@30 00
Lath	3 50
Sawed shingles, No. 1	1 75@2 50
Sawed shingles, A or star	3 25@ 3 50

HARDWOOD.

Oak (dry)	$30 00@35 00
Ash (dry)	20 00@35.00
Whitewood (dry)	20 00@35 00
Black walnut	50 00@75 00
Whitewood, clear (green in cargo lots)	27 00
Whitewood, common	17 00
Hickory	25 00@30 00
Cherry	30 00@50 00

ON TRACK.

The receipts were small and prices were easy:

A or star shingles	$2 87½@3 12½
No. 1 sawed shingles	1 50@2 00

Three dollars $ car to be added when transferred, which charge follows the shingles.

Thickness—Five shingles to be two inches in thickness.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... July 12.

Schr Advance, Muskegon, 170 m lumber.
Schr Pilgrim, Red River, 140 m lumber and 18 m lath.
Schr Westchester, Muskegon, 140 m lumber and 10 m lath.
Schr S F. Gale, Menominee, 180 m lumber and 20 m lath.
Schr Josee, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Rob Roy, Saugatuck, 75 m lumber.
Schr Hattie Earl, Saugatuck, 95 m lumber.
Schr O. Shaw, Grand Haven, 1,000 railroad ties.
Schr Myrtle, Muskegon, 185 m lumber.
Schr Jessie Phillips, Manistee, 180 m lumber.
Schr Gesim, Keeler's Pier, 58 cds wood and 25 cds bark.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 125 m lumber and 25 m lath.
Scow Wm. Morse, Port Clinton, 22 yds gravel.
Scow D R. Owen, Ludington, 120 m lumber.
Scow Adda, Portage Lake, 76 m lumber.
Steam barge Monitor, South Haven, 65 cds bark.
Barge Wyoming, Grand Haven, 180 m lumber.
Barge Mary Amanda, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Barge City of Erie, Grand Haven, 200 m lumber.
Schr Clipper City, Muskegon, 120 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Mary McVea, Muskegon, 180 m lumber.
Schr Warren, Muskegon, 75 m lumber.
Scow South Haven, South Haven, 50 m lumber, 200 railroad ties.
Scow J B. Chapin, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Prop Ocean, Montreal, 234 tons pig iron, and sundries.
Schr Guide, St. Joseph, 80 m lumber.
Schr Iver Lawson, Muskegon, 175 m lumber.
Schr Abigail, Menominee, 120 m lumber 15 m lath.
Schr Orkney Lass, Muskegon, 240 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Barge M. Groh, Manistee, 125 m lumber.
Stmr Sheboygan, Milwaukee, 160 brls flour, 25 pkgs fish, 30 sacks wool, 16 half-brls fish, and sundries.
Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Prop Nebraska, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 m shingles, 20 pkgs fish, and sundries.
Prop City of Traverse, Traverse City, 10 tons railroad iron, and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, sundries.
Schr Dashing Wave, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Geo. F. Parrington, White Lake, 125 m lumber.
Schr Wm. Bates, St. Joseph, 45 cds wood.
Schr C. Gordon, Benton Harbor, 40 cds wood.
Prop S. C. Baldwin, Escanaba, 500 tons iron ore, 100 tons pig iron.
Prop Arizona, Buffalo, sundries.
Prop Arizona, Erie, 100 kegs salt fish and sundries.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, light.
Prop Norman, Duluth, 13 bdls calf skins, 728 hides, 204 tons iron ore, 5 bdls tallow, 5 tcs hams, and sundries.
Schr Lumberman, Black Creek, 130 m lumber, 5 m lath.
Schr Mary, Lt. Suamico, 155 m lumber.
Schr Moselle, Menominee, 210 m lumber, 2 m lath, and 5 m pickets.
Schr C. J. Roeder, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Ontario, Milwaukee, light.
Schr Geo. D. Russell, Buffalo, light.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, light.
Schr Lizzie Doak, St Joseph, 60 m lumber.
Scow Planet, Manistee, 130 m lumber.
Scow Flora, Saugatuck, 70 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Scow Christa, Milwaukee, 215 tons iron ore.
Prop Lawrence, Port Huron, sundries.
Schr A. Bronson, Escanaba, 175 m lumber.
Schr Major N. H. Ferry, White Lake, 80 m lumber, 400 m shingles, 80 m lath.
Schr Seventh Ohio, Muskegon, 130 m lumber, 50 m lath.
Schr Hamlet, Muskegon, 160 m lumber.
Schr Tempest, Muskegon, 200 m lumber.
Schr Ketchum, Garden Bay, 700 telegraph poles, 3,000 cedar posts.
Schr Antares, Muskegon, 120 m lumber.
Schr Minerva, Muskegon, 140 m lumber, 300 m lath.
Schr Patrol, Muskegon, 145 m lumber, 25 m lath.
Schr Magnolia, Muskegon, 110 m lumber, 30 m lath.
Schr O. R. Johnson, Saugatuck, 120 m lumber.

CLEARED ... July 12.

Stmr Muskegon, Grand Haven, 150 pkgs fish and sundries.
Stmr Sheboygan, Manitowoc, sundries.
Prop S D. Caldwell, Port Huron, 23,814 bu corn, 100 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Mary R. Robertson, Collingwood, 17,779 bu corn, 100 brls pork.
Prop City of New York, Port Huron, 5,300 bu corn, 250 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Ira Chaffee, Saugatuck, 300 dry hides and sundries.
Prop Empire State, Buffalo, 28,000 bu corn, 200 brls flour and sundries.
Prop Anna Laura, Benton Harbor, sundries.
Schr Edward Blake, Port Colborne, 22,719 bu corn.
Schr C G Mixer, Buffalo, 18 876 bu corn.
Schr Trinidad, Port Colborne, 21,500 bu corn.
Schr W F. Allen, Port Colborne, 15 157 bu corn.
Prop Philadelphia, Erie, 50,000 bu oats.
Prop Philadelphia, Buffalo, 35,000 bu oats.
Prop W. T. Graves, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr Annie Sherwood, Buffalo, 43,000 bu corn.
Schr Geo. D. Russell, Buffalo, 51,000 bu corn.
Scow Planet, Manistee, 300 bu oats, 25 brls flour.
Schr Adriatic, Muskegon, 60 bu oats.
Schr Pilgrim, Ford River, 300 bu oats, 15 m lumber, and sundries.
Prop Potomac, Buffalo, 32,000 bu corn, 625 brls flour.

Lake Freights.

CHICAGO, July 12.—Charters were: To Buffalo—The John Wesley, (yesterday p m.) corn at 8c; Grace Greenwood, corn on owner's account; prop. Oneida, corn through to New York. To Boston—Prop. Lowell, corn through.

MILWAUKEE, July 11.—Grain freights dull and lower. We note the charters of the prop. Merchant at 8c for wheat to Buffalo, and the Plymouth part of cargo at 7½c. To Oswego and Kingston the rates are nominally 13@13½c.

BUFFALO, July 10.—Rates are firm and vessels scarce. Charters reported: Props. May Flower, Alaska and Winslow, salt to Chicago at 18c per bbl, f. o. b.; prop Toledo, 1,000 brls salt to Milwaukee at 15c per brl. f. o. b.; schrs. Montauk, Dick Somers, Dan. G. Fort, coal to Chicago at $1 00 per ton, free; schr. Waucoma, stone to Cleveland at $3 00 per cord, free; schr. George Goble, coal to Milwaukee at $1.00 per ton, free.

TOLEDO, July 10.—Grain freights continue firm. A few vessels have arrived within a day or two past, and all are quickly taken at published rates and the demand does not lessen. We quote: 4½@5c on corn and wheat by sail to Buffalo; 6c on wheat by steam, with an active demand for freight room; 9@9½c by sail to Oswego; 9c on corn by sail to Kingston.

Commerce of Milwaukee.

Statement of vessels which entered and cleared in the district of Milwaukee during the month of June, 1872:

ENTERED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	170	91,105	3,980
Propeller	278	181,696	6,517
Barks	9	2,881	81
Brigs	1	165	7
Schooners	571	50,867	2,421
Scows	94	7,079	433
Barges	4	1,804	28
Total	1,057	335,597	13,417

CLEARED.

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
Steamers	170	90,693	3 930
Propellers	285	193,313	6,726
Barks	8	3,053	75
Brigs	1	165	7
Schooners	502	50,858	2,419
Scows	65	7,137	430
Barges	3	1,353	21
Total	1,064	346,572	13,609

STATEMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE.

American vessels which entered the district of month of June, 1872:

	No.	Tons.	Crew.
American vessels entered	2	565	18
American vessels cleared	10	2 607	82
Foreign vessels entered	1	360	21
Foreign vessels cleared	4	1,065	45

Amount of exports during the month of June, 1872:

	Quantity.	Value.
Corn, bu	225,674	$306,735
Hams, brls	10	220

Vessels Passed Welland Canal.

The following vessels passed the locks at Port Colborne, July 10.

DOWN—Schrs J. A. McDonald, of Port Rowan, Port Colborne to Port Hope, light; Annandale, Cleveland to Cobourg, coal; Marysburg, Port Burwell to Oshawa, wood; Miami Belle, Toledo to Oswego, wheat; H. P. Murray, Dealtown to Clayton, staves; Hungerford, Toledo to Oswego, corn; Azov, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Ironsides, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Portland, Detroit to Ogdensburgh, lumber. Bark Arabia, Chicago to Kingston, corn. Prop Buckeye, Toledo to Ogdensburgh, merchandise. Bark Clyde, Pigeon Bay to Kingston, timber. Schrs Jane McLeod, Toledo to Kingston, corn; Hunter, Cleveland to Hamilton, coal; Jessie Scarth, Milwaukee to Kingston, wheat; Laura Belle, Chicago to Oswego, corn; Agnes, Wallaceburg to St. Catherines, wood and lumber.

UP—Tug H. C. Winslow; barge Chippewa; schrs B. Franklin, Lillie Parsons, Annie Mulvey.

WIND—West, light.

From Lake Superior.

The steamer St. Louis, arrived Tuesday evening from Lake Superior. The purser, hands us the following memoranda of the downward trip: Left Duluth on the 5th inst., at 11:30 a. m. The bark Racine and schooner C. H. Johnson were at that port discharging cargo. Called at Silver Islet and arrived at Portage at 6:25 p. m. of the 6th; met steamer Arctic off Keweenaw Point; the schooner Grace Murray at Churches, Portage River, discharging cargo of coal; bark Franz Sigel and schooner Unadilla unloading at the Portage. Left at one next morning and arrived at Marquette at 10 a. m. same day. The following vessels were at the port: Schooners New London, E. Kanter, Anderson, S. H. Kimball, Southwest, Colonel Cook, Saginaw, Wm. Rayner, Cascade, P. C. Minch, J. L. Gross, Selkirk, Neshoto, Chenango; propellor barge Robert Holland, Union, City of Madison, and steamer Keewenaw. The two latter bound up. Left Marquette same day at 6:15 p. m. Passed two vessels above Grand Island, bound down, and one up. Names unknown. Met steamers Peerless and Pacific off the Sable. Arrived at the Sault on the 8th, at 10 a. m. The steamers Francis Smith, Japan, and Acadia were at the canal, bound up. Left the Sault at noon. Met steam-barge J. S Fay and barge Rhodes, steamers Lady Franklin and Moses Gage, tug E. M. Peck with schooners Escanaba and Louisa; tug Red Erie with schooners Crawford, Summit and Eliza Turner, tug J. C. Morse with schooners Monarch, Empire State, and City of Milwaukee. Met schooner White Cloud at Lime Island.—*Detroit Post, Thursday.*

Harbor at Manistee.

The harbor at Manistee now has eleven feet of water from a point fifteen feet from the new light on the south pier until opposite the old light, where the channel is forty feet from the south piers. It then runs in a direct line to Canfield & Wheeler's boom. It is the intention to make the harbor and river thirteen feet deep, which will require nearly two years time. It is intended to deepen the channel at the entrance of the harbor this summer so as to admit of the largest vessels entering it, and then continue the work during the winter season further up the river.

Miscellaneous Notes.

WIND—Last evening, east.

WAGES—$1 75 per day.

DULL.—The arrivals and clearances yesterday, were very light, although a large fleet is expected here to-day and to-morrow. Several lower-lakers put in an appearance yesterday.

NEW TUG—The tug A G Van Schaick, owned by the Chicago Vessel Owners Towing Company, was launched from Messrs. Bates & Co.'s ship yard, yesterday afternoon. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 73 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; breadth of beam, 15 feet; and cost $18,000; the cylinder is 21 by 21. She will have a green bottom and white top, with a grained pilot house. She will commence towing in our harbor to-day.

IRON SHIPMENTS—The following are the shipments of iron from Escanaba, July 8 and 9; Prop S C. Baldwin, Chicago Iron Company, 500 tons of pig iron, 100 tons ore; barge A. L. Potter, North Chicago Rolling Mill, pig iron, 489 tons; prop Frankfort, Frankfort, 200 tons; schr David Stewart, Brady's Bend Iron Company, Erie, 900 tons; prop Bertschy, National Iron Company, Depere, 350 tons; schr City of Tawas, M C Iron Company, Lawton, Mich., 520 tons; schr Bide Bell, Green Bay Iron Company, 215 tons.

DIMENSIONS.—The dimensions of the Great Western Railway's Company's car ferryboat Transit, which was launched at Walkertown on Tuesday, are as follows: Length over all, 182 feet; width, 65 feet; breadth of beam, 45 feet; depth of hold, 14 feet. The Transit is destined for service between Port Huron and Sarnia.

THE BARK P. C. SHERMAN.—This vessel, wrecked late last fall on the end of Long Point, Lake Erie, was one of the finest vessels on the lakes, and a handsome model. Wreckers, who within the past few days have visited that locality, say that she is yet in good condition save the loss of her spars and outfit, and is a prize well worth recovering. The task of raising her would be an easy one.

SCHOONER PELICAN.—This fine vessel has about completed her outfit. Her first trip will be to Escanaba for a cargo of ore. She will be commanded by Captain James M. Smith, who has not only sailed all over the Northern lakes as master of steamers and vessels, but has also made several voyages across the ocean during the existence of the lake and European trade. The Pelican will sail from Detroit to-day.

AT PORT HURON.—The scow Henson lies in shoal water above Bartnett's foundry, tilted over on side, and looking like anything but a vessel, the Toledo having cut her squarely in two. The Henry Howard lies at Moffat & Co's dock, repairing. Her bed-plate is broken and a new piece is to be put in.

A QUICK RUN.—The new iron steamer Java, on her recent passage up, made the run from Cleveland to Malden in seven hours and a half. As her machinery is new and not in smooth running condition, the time may be considered exceedingly good.

A FLEET ON LAKE SUPERIOR.—Upward of 70 steamers and vessels are at present on Lake Superior, the largest number that has been there this season. Their return may be looked for within the next few days, when the largest quantity of ore and copper passing Detroit at one time on any previous occasion may be expected to take place.

GOING TO LAKE MICHIGAN.—The John Sherman, late the revenue steamer, which has been here for the past few days, is soon to leave for Lake Michigan, to be used for towing barges between Ludington and Chicago. She takes from here Captain Ward's new barges, recently brought here from New Jerusalem, and will continue in the above service until the new iron steamer now building at Wyandotte is got in readiness to supply her place.—*Detroit Post, July 11.*

RAFTING.—The business of rafting timber and logs from various points on Lake Huron to this port and places eastward continues to meet with favorable progress. The weather thus far has been peculiarly favorable, no losses having been sustained. A raft containing upward of 1,000,000 feet of fine spars passed here yesterday afternoon in tow of the tug Gladiator, from McDougall's Landing, and destined for Tonawanda. It was brought through to the rivers in 56 hours. The tug Forrest also passed with one of large proportions in good order; destination unknown. Numerous others are being got in readiness, and it is stated not less than 100,000 feet is yet to go forward.—*Detroit Post, July 11.*

HOW OUR PEOPLE ARE EMPLOYED.

Interesting Figures from the Census Office.

The "Tables of Occupation," which have just been completed in the Census Office at Washington, show that the number of persons pursuing gainful occupations on the 1st of June, 1870, was 12,505,923. Of these, 548,088 were males and 191,143 females from 10 to 15 years of age; 9,486 307 were males and 1,594,959 females from 16 to 59 years; 635,041 males and 50,385 females 60 years and upward. Of the total, 9,802,038 were born in the United States; 836,502 in Germany; 949,164 in Ireland; 301,779 in England and Wales; 71,933 in Scotland; 109,681 in Sweden, Norway, and Denmark; 58,197 in France; 189,307 in British America; and 46,300 in China and Japan. Of the total number, 5,922,471 were engaged in agriculture; 2,707,421 in manufactures, mechanical and mining pursuits; 1,191,238 in trade and transportation; and 2 684,793 were rendering personal and professional services.

Of the Germans returned, 224,531 were engaged in agriculture, 308,231 in manufactures, etc., 112,297 rendering personal or professional services, 96,432 of the latter being classed as laborers, and 42,866 as domestic servants. Of the Irish returned, 128,425 were engaged in agriculture, 264,628 in manufactures, etc., 119,091 in trade and transportation, 435,617 rendering personal and professional services, of whom 229,199 were classed as laborers, and 145,956 as domestic servants. Of the English and Welsh returned, 77,173 were engaged in agriculture, 142,631 in manufactures, etc., 32,086 in trade and transportation, 49,889 in professional and personal services. Of the Scotch returned, 17,850 were engaged in agriculture, 32,960 in manufactures, etc., 8,440 in trade, etc., 12,683 in personal and professional services. Of the Swedes, Danes and Norwegians returned, 50,480 were engaged in agriculture, 21,283 in manufactures, 9,564 in trade, etc., 59,354 rendering personal and professional services. Of the natives of British America returned, 42 288 were engaged in agriculture, 76,457 in manufactures, 16 565 in trade and transportation, 48,003 in personal and professional services. Of the Chinese and Japanese returned, 2 862 were engaged in agriculture, 21,702 in manufactures, etc., 2,250 in trade and transportation, 19,486 in personal and professional services, 5,121 of the latter being classed as domestic servants, and 3,657 as launderers and laundresses.

The largest number of persons returned as of any single specified occupation was under the head of planters and farmers, 2,982,573 being reported. The number of farm laborers returned was 2,880,045. In addition to these classes there were returned, under the general head of agriculture, 137 apiarists, 3,603 dairy men and women, 3,689 farm and plantation overseers, 1,110 florists, 21,703 gardeners and nurserymen, 3,238 stock drovers, 6,064 stock herders, 6,614 stock raisers, 675 turpentine farmers, 2,103 turpentine laborers, 1,127 vine growers. Under the head of manufacturing and mechanical occupations there were returned 344,596 carpenters and joiners, 152 107 miners, 141,774 blacksmiths, 171,127 boot and shoe makers, 161,820 tailors, tailoresses, seamstresses, 92 094 milliners, dress and mantua makers, 85 123 painters and varnishers, 41,789 coopers, 44,354 butchers, 42 835 cabinet makers, 42,464 carriage and wagon makers and trimmers, 32,817 harness and saddle makers, 54,831 machinists, 89,710 brick and stone masons, 41,582 millers, 23,577 plasterers, 39,860 printers, 47 298 sawmill hands, 30,524 tinners, 26,911 wheelwrights, 26 670 brick and tile makers, 28,286 cigar makers, 28 680 bakers, 28,702 tanners, curriers and finishers of leather, 27,106 fish and oyster men, 25,831 marble and stone cutters. [illegible] manufacturers was [illegible]; operatives in cotton mills, 111,606; in woollen mills, 58,836; in mills and factories not specified, 41,619; in iron works of all kinds, 81 000; in tobacco factories, 11,985; in paper mills, 12,569.

Under the head of trade there were returned 320,368 traders and dealers of all kinds, in addition to 16,975 pedlers and 17,362 hucksters; 222,504 clerks in stores, in addition to 14,203 salesmen and women; 31,117 bookkeepers and accountants, and 7,262 commercial travellers, and exclusive also of 14,362 barkeepers and tenders; porters and laborers in stores and warehouses, 31,513. Under the head of transportation there were returned 1,902 officials of railroad companies, 7,374 railroad clerks, and 154,027 railroad employes, 75 officials of express companies, 767 express clerks, and 8,554 express employes, 88 officials of street car companies and 5,103 employes. There were also returned 56,663 sailors, 7,338 canal men and 7,975 steamboat men and women. The number of dairymen, hackmen, and teamsters returned was 120,756.

Under the class "Personal and Professional Services" the principal returns were: Laborers, 1,031,666; domestic servants, 971,043; teachers of all kinds, 136,570; physicians and surgeons, 62,383; launderers and laundresses, 60,906; clergymen, 43,874; lawyers, 40,736; journalists, 5 286; dentists, 7,845; restaurant keepers, 35,241; hotel keepers, 26,394; barbers and hairdressers, 23,935; employes of hotels and restaurants, 23,382; clerks do., 5,243; hostlers, 17,581; livery-stable keepers, 8,509; nurses, 15,667; boarding and lodging-house keepers, 12,785; musicians, 6,519; officers of the army and navy of the United States, 2,286; civil officers of the Government, National, State, or municipal, and reporting no other occupation, 44,743; clerks, do., 8,762; employes, do., 14,497.

Training of French Female Teachers.

As we have already hinted, no person is allowed to teach in France without a Government certificate, or "brevet de capacite." These are furnished, after the prescribed examinations, by the Rector of the Academy of the department to which the applicant belongs. Such certificate can be used only within the department in which it is given; but the certificates given in Paris are valid throughout the country. Confining our inquiry only to women, we find these examinations succeeding each other at intervals of about three years. The first is passed at about eighteen, and is limited to the elements of education in its simplest branches. Yet great accuracy is insisted upon; and, unquestionably, one may be sure that a person who has passed it knows thoroughly the work she has undertaken. She cannot be wholly ignorant of domestic economy, or the business talents requisite for countrywomen. She must be able to make a shirt for a man, and a chemise for a woman; and know how to teach the sewing of all kinds of seams, and the simpler sorts of embroidery.

Successful candidates, who pursue no further studies, expect to be employed in the lowest primary schools in the country villages, or as governesses of very young children.

The second examination requires a thorough and comprehensive knowledge of the French language,—its history, grammar and literature,—a good understanding of arithmetic and plane geometry. (The French do not make so much of algebra for girls as we do.) She must also know history, ancient and modern, the elements of natural science, and be acquainted with general literature: not merely as one gains it from compendiums, &c., but from actual study of the works themselves. Although a knowledge of Latin and Greek is not expected, the examination presupposes veritable study of the classics by means of translations. This certificate entitles a woman to a place in the higher *primary* schools; or, if she wishes to open a private school, she has the right to call it a *pension*. The larger portion of private governesses for young ladies are of this class. This explains the parenthetic *diplomee* which appears in the *Times'* advertisements of French governesses. A Russian or German family in Paris, desiring to engage a governess, would first of all ask for her diploma.

The third certificate permits a woman to open an *institution*, in which those of the second grade may hold the position of *sous-maitresses*. It is rarely taken by a person under 24 years of age. It requires not only a knowledge of books and facts, but also a maturity of reason and judgment only attained by long and patient study. The candidates must have a clear understanding of such subjects as the philosophic principle of the *Haute Grammaire*, and of logic, the rules of art, the canons of taste, and the philosophy of history. They must have studied not only the present French code, but also the principles of common law.

It is obvious such work cannot be accomplished by mere cramming. Women who are really prepared for such an examination must have made the knowledge acquired a part of themselves; must have developed their minds by it, so that they may truly be called wise. We range over so many things, that we are coming to measure the value of acquirements by their variety; and we have fallen so far into thinking thoroughness means a multitude of details, that the simpler education of French women may seem scanty. No mistake could be greater; for it admits of incontestable proof, that the well-trained French woman is more than the equal of the English or the American. I mean, of course, to compare those who have had the *best* of the distinctive training of each country. Such a French woman has a steadiness of judgment and a clearness of reason that seizes the vital point in a question, and weighs and decides justly. There have always been adverse influences at work in France, especially upon women, to cramp and dwarf the whole nature; but, for all that, if ever we quit creating French women from our own fancy, out of the materials of romances and fashion-plates, we shall find the real women the most sensible, the most intelligent companions for men, whose [illegible] most nearly their equals; and what may seem an anticlimax, but what is of vital interest to us in the lessons they can teach, they are the model business-women of the world.—*Old and New for July.*

Fenelon long ago recommended the study of jurisprudence for young women. It is a notable fact, that English speaking people probably know less of what law really is and means than any other. The few manuals in use in our schools touch only upon some few forms of government. The basis which underlies all statutes or enactments, one may say without exaggeration, never studied by women among us.

A RUINED FAMILY.

Drunkenness and Insanity.

From the Plattsburg (N. Y.) Republican.

In the year 1841, there lived in the city of Rochester a young lady of education and refinement, about 20 years of age, engaged as a teacher in one of the schools of that city. She became acquainted with a gentleman of fine address, an Englishman by birth, who was connected with a family of high official position in Canada. He kept one of the largest and finest dry goods stores in the city of Rochester at that time. After a suitable time they were married, in one of the Episcopal churches of that city, and her friends considered the match a good one; but it was soon found that he had been in the habit of visiting the drinking and gambling houses of the city, until he had acquired irregular habits. Derangement of business and financial ruin came upon him, and he failed. Picking up the fragments as he best could, he removed to the city of Buffalo, where he resided until the year 1855. At that time they had five children—three sons and two daughters. The dissipated habits of the husband had continued to increase from year to year, until the health of the wife broke down, she became enfeebled in body and mind, and she was removed to the lunatic asylum at Bloomingdale, New York, for medical treatment. The husband took his family of small children and moved to a distant State—no one knew where. After a year or more, no one appearing to pay the bills of the institution, she was turned over to the Superintendent of the Poor of the City of New York, who transferred her to the city asylum on Blackwell's Island. Here she was surrounded by insane persons of every grade, amidst thousands of convicts—the offscourings of New York City. Here she remained, cut off from all her friends and her children, unknown to any of them until the year 1870, when she succeeded in getting a letter to a distant relative in Massachusetts. A correspondence ensued, and in the spring of 1871 the writer, accompanied by a friend of this village, visited her in her confinement. The young and beautiful girl of 30 years ago had become a woman of 50, was dressed in pauper's attire, and was compelled to do menial service in the institution, under the direction of the low and brutal persons, male and female, placed over her by the New York City officials. The physician in charge, who was in every way a gentleman, informed us that there was no reason for her detention there, and that she was only kept because she had no place to go. A correspondence was immediately commenced throughout the United States, for the purpose of finding her husband and children, and it has already been ascertained that the husband is in a Western city, a mere wreck of what he once was. Rum had done its work for him. The children are all scattered, no two in the same place—the oldest son in Ohio, the second in Mississippi, the oldest daughter in Pennsylvania, the youngest daughter in Indiana, leaving the youngest son unheard from at this date.

The lady has been rescued from her long imprisonment, and is now among friends; but it is a matter of considerable doubt whether she will ever be united with her family. Her friends hope and expect that she may eventually reach some of her children, which seems to be the most ardent desire of her heart.

RAILROAD TIME-TABLE.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Chicago & Alton Railroad.

Chicago, Alton & St. Louis Through Line, and Louisiana (Mo.) new short route from Chicago to Kansas City. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. bridge.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Springfield Express, via Main Line	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Kansas City Fast Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., and Louisiana, Mo.	*9:15 a m	*8:00 p m
Wenona, Lacon, Washington Joliet & Dwight Accom'odat'n.	*4:00 p m	*9:30 a m
St. Louis & Springfield Lightning Express, via Main Line, and also via Jacksonville Division	†9:00 p m	§7:15 a m
Kansas City Express, via Jacksonville, Ill., & Louisiana, Mo.	‡9:00 p m	§7:15 a m

* Except Sunday. † Ex. Saturday. ‡ Ex. Monday. † Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Saturday, via Jacksonville Division. § Daily, via Main Line, and daily, except Monday, via Jacksonville Division.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
St. Louis Fast Line	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Cairo Mail	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Cairo Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Springfield Express	*7:30 a m	*9:00 p m
Springfield Express	†8:15 p m	*7:57 a m
Keokuk Passenger	*5:15 p m	*9:00 a m
**Gilman Passenger	*3:15 p m	*9:00 a m
Hyde Park and Oak Woods	*6:10 a m	*7:45 a m
do do do	*9:00 a m	*9:00 a m
do do do	*12:10 p m	*10:20 a m
do do do	*3:00 p m	*1:45 p m
do do do	*5:15 p m	*6:20 p m
do do do	*6:10 p m	*7:45 p m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays excepted. ** On Saturdays this train will be run to Champaign.

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

Ticket office, 21 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Fast Line	†10:30 a m	†3:45 p m
Pacific Night Express	‡10:30 p m	§6:30 a m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 a m	†2:00 p m
Freeport and Dubuque Express	†9:15 p m	†7:00 a m
Milwaukee Mail	†8:00 a m	†10:10 a m
Milwaukee Express	†9:45 a m	†4:00 p m
Milwaukee Passenger	†5:00 p m	†7:40 p m
Milwaukee Passenger (daily)	11:00 p m	6:30 a m
Green Bay Express	†10:00 a m	†7:15 p m
Green Bay Express	‡9:00 p m	§6:30 a m

† Sunday excepted. ‡ Saturday excepted. § Monday excepted.

Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, 33 West Madison-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha and Leavenworth Ex.	*10:00 a m	*4:00 p m
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p m	*9:30 a m
Night Express	†10:00 p m	†7:00 a m
Leavenworth Express	*10:00 p m	*7:00 a m

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway.

Depot, corner of Harrison and Sherman-sts. Ticket office, southwest corner of Madison and Canal-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*7:40 a m	*9:30 p m
Special New York Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	*†9:00 p m	*†6:30 a m
South Chicago Accommodat'n.	*12:30 p m	*2:00 p m
Elkhart Accommodation	*4:10 p m	*10:10 a m

* Sundays excepted. † Saturdays do. ‡ Mondays do.

Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad.

Passenger depot, at P., C. & St. L. depot, corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts. Out freight office, corner of Ann and Kinzie-sts. In freight office, at P., C. & St. L. Depot, corner of Halsted and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Evansville & Terre Haute Ex.	7:30 a m	8:30 p m
Cincinnati, Indianapolis & Lafayette Ex., via St. Anne	5:30 p m	11:55 a m
Danville Accommodation	5:30 p m	11:55 a m

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	†9:00 a m	†7:00 p m
Pacific Express	†5:15 p m	†8:30 a m
Fast Line	*9:00 p m	*3:00 p m
Mail	†5:00 a m	†6:10 p m
Valparaiso Accommodation	†3:45 p m	†9:00 a m

† Sundays excepted. ‡ Mondays excepted. § Daily. * Saturdays and Sundays excepted.

Michigan Central and Great Western Railways.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket office, 75 Canal-st., corner of Madison.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via main and air-line)	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Day Express	*9:30 a m	*7:30 p m
Jackson Accom'odation (daily)	3:35 p m	10:20 a m
Atlantic Express (daily)	5:15 p m	7:30 a m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	‡*6:30 a m

FOR INDIANAPOLIS, VIA PERU ROAD.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*5:00 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	*6:00 a m

FOR MUSKEGON AND WHITEHALL.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail	*9:30 a m	*8:30 p m
Night Express	†9:00 p m	†7:30 a m
St. Joe Accommodation	*3:35 p m	*10:20 a m

† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. HENRY C. WENTWORTH, General Passenger Agent.

Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad.

Depots—Foot of Lake-st., Indiana av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket office in Briggs House, and at Depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:35 a m	*8:15 p m
Pacific Fast Line	*10:15 a m	*3:15 p m
Rock Island Express	*10:15 a m	*4:15 p m
Forreston Passenger	*3:15 p m	*3:15 p m
Galesburg Passenger	*3:15 p m	*10:10 a m
Mendota & Ottawa Passenger	4:30 p m	9:55 a m
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p m	*8:30 a m
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p m	9:55 a m
Pacific Night Express	†10:00 p m	§7:00 a m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*11:00 a m	*1:45 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*1:45 p m	*6:15 p m
Downer's Grove Accommod'n	*6:15 p m	*7:15 a m
Riverside and Hinsdale	*5:30 p m	*8:50 a m

† Mondays excepted. * Sundays excepted. ‡ Saturdays excepted.

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. C. Bigelow,

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Dr. Townsend, 150 South Halsted-st.

[illegible]

DR. STONE, [illegible] West Madison-st.

[illegible]

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Saturday Morning, July 13, 1872.

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RECONCILIATION.

Mr. Sumner, in his conference with Mr. Schurz at Washington, stated the whole issues of the present election in a single word. That word was "RECONCILIATION." Mr. Greeley, he stated, represented a reconciliation of "the North and the South, and the white man and the black man," and such a reconciliation, he declared, "would be the greatest event since the war." Mr. Sumner is right. We have had Rebellion, and Civil War, then Emancipation and Universal Suffrage, then Reconstruction, then Amnesty, and now why should there not be Reconciliation? This is an election in which Reconciliation is presented by one party, and Hatred by the other. The civil and political equality of the negro has been established by constitutional amendment. Slavery and compensation for slaves, and payment of the Rebel debt have been prohibited by Constitutional amendment. There is not a single issue involved in the war that has not been definitely settled. Now comes the Democratic party at Baltimore, and not only accepts them as settled, but declares them proper in themselves, and not to be disturbed or reopened even if there were any means to do so. In addition to this, they have nominated for President and Vice-President two original Republicans. These candidates and this declaration of acceptance of the political settlement of the war, are accepted by the white people of all the Southern States. They declare that they accept the political and legal equality of the negro race, and hold his liberties as sacred as their own. They extend the hand of union to the people of the North, and, accepting all that has been done as final, ask for the re-establishment of fraternal relations among the people of a common country. The offer of a reconciliation comes from the weaker and beaten party. They ask, now that the South has accepted all things, for reconciliation. They claim to be citizens of the same country, having a common origin, and destined to have a common history. They ask that the North will share with them the glory and power of the American name. They ask that the common history which, begun in the Revolution, and which was broken only during the Rebellion, may be again united, that all Americans, white and black, may have but one country, one name, one flag, and one law. In short, they seek to be reconciled with the people of the North, and reconciled with the colored race whose lot has been cast among them.

Mr. Greeley, and the Republicans who support him, meet these Democrats, and meet these whites and blacks of the South with open hands and arms. They say to them that there can be but one people, one country, one Constitution; that the black man shall be free, and a voter, and the white man shall also be a freeman; that, as the Southern States have to exist with a population of different races, by whose joint labor, industry, and intelligence it has to be governed and made productive; by whose joint energy it is to produce its crops, build its railroads, carry on its manufactures, utilize its water-powers, navigate its streams, build up new cities and enlarge old ones, reclaim the waste lands, and restore worn-out fields, accumulate wealth, promote education, encourage religion and morality, it is essential that there shall be peace and harmony among all classes at the South, and that they live in peace and harmony with their countrymen at the North. Mr. Greeley and his friends concede this, and insist that the legislation of Congress and the administration of the Government shall be directed to foster this peace and good will, and that this reconciliation shall be accomplished with the least delay.

Opposed to this reconciliation are the supporters of Grant. They oppose Amnesty. They oppose self-government in the South. They insist upon keeping in power in those States the miserable adventurers who have seized upon those States and are despoiling them. Since Grant went into office, his carpet-bag Governments have added over $150,000,000 to the debts of those States, have destroyed their credit, repelled immigration, and carried off the revenue. Two of these Governors are now fugitives from the States they have plundered. Others are in the United States Senate, having purchased their seats with the public money they took. These Governments exist only by the proscriptive legislation of Congress and the will of the President, who has surrounded them with Federal bayonets. Every effort to reconcile the whites and the blacks for their common advantage has been defeated by the President and his friends, and the antagonism thus produced and kept alive is used as a pretext for additional proscriptive action. There are too many men in the Senate and in the House of Representatives, in the Cabinet, and in the Departments of the Government interested pecuniarily in maintaining disorder at the South, and in keeping alive the old hatreds between white and black, to permit the Administration party to tolerate reconciliation. A reconciliation of the whites and blacks means the immediate election of honest State Governments in all the Southern States, and the [illegible] from the Senate of the men who hold seats against law, decency, and honesty. It means the dismissal of hordes of adventurers who are supported from the Treasury. It means a large reduction of the expenses of the Government, and a literal repeal of taxes; it means peace, union, harmony, return to industry and production, and these are undesirable to sutlers and camp-followers. These same interests are also opposed to any reconciliation with the North. They want the South to be held as provinces, in which needy friends and relatives may be licensed to plunder. Since the Philadelphia Convention, the United States Marshal of North Carolina has drawn from the Treasury $250,000. The Marshal of Georgia is at Washington waiting for a like sum, to be distributed among those who will uphold the present corrupt State Governments, and its patron, the National Administration.

Well may Mr. Sumner exclaim that this Reconciliation which is to result from the election of Mr. Greeley, and which is so earnestly opposed by Grant, will be the greatest event since the war. It will be a fitting sequel to Reconstruction. It will be the restoration of the Union, not only of the States, but of the people of the whole Republic.

THE ORANGE PARADE.

We have received from Mr. Patrick Ford, editor of the *Irish World* in New York, a letter calling attention to an article in that paper, of July 6, entitled, "Should the Orangemen be allowed to parade." The article is an elaborate exposure of what the editor understands to be the history of Orangeism, and the ends and aims of that organization. We have no question that he honestly believes all that he attributes to that body. It may be all true; it may even fall far short of the truth; but that has no possible bearing on the question of the right to parade. It is perfectly immaterial to this question whether England has treated Ireland with relentless barbarity for centuries, or that these Orangemen represent all that is mean and unpatriotic by celebrating the downfall and degradation of their country. The mistake which is made is in confounding matters of taste with matters of right, and in insisting that no person has a right to any act, lawful in itself, which does not accord with the taste of other people.

In the article referred to it is argued that the Orangemen in New York have no right to parade, because, 1. The descendants of the British-American Tories have no right to celebrate British victories over Washington in the Revolution. 2. The Jews have no right to rejoice over Christ's crucifixion by a parade on Good Friday. 3. Ex-Confederates have no right to celebrate the battle of Bull Run in New York. 4. Unionists in Charleston and Richmond have no right to celebrate the fall of those cities, or the surrender of General Lee. In this the same fundamental mistake prevails. While the taste which would suggest either of these celebrations may be disgusting, we do not discover why the right does not exist in all the cases. The right does exist, and, if insisted upon, must be maintained. The same law protects the minority that protects the majority. The right to celebrate a Union victory exists in Richmond and Mobile just as well as in New York, and, if it be lawful to celebrate a Confederate victory at Charleston, it is just as lawful to do it in Chicago. The parties to this Orange controversy are all Irish; the American people have no sympathy with either faction as such, but they insist that the one side shall not murder the other; that both have the same rights before the law, and that the exceeding bad taste of one faction shall not excuse the vindictive brutality of the other; and that the public peace shall be preserved against all who seek to break it. If Irishmen think proper to bring their domestic broils to this country, and fight out here the controversies which have made their country pitiable in the eyes of the world, they must do so in submission to the laws which recognize no difference between citizens, and enforces the right of the non-Christian as well as the Christian, and of the native as well as the foreigner, and the man of poor taste as well as the man of good taste. All personal rights are held subordinate to those of the community. It is no objection to the lawfulness of an Orange procession or any other that it will be attacked by a mob, or its members murdered. The objection begins at the right of the mob to interfere with the procession. The right of a man to trail his coat, however questionable and offensive, is one thing; the right of another man to murder him for so doing is quite another thing. The one is lawful, the other is unlawful; and, in a country of law, the distinction is all important. It matters nothing that the majority of Irishmen in our country are opposed to Orangeism, and that the latter is grossly offensive to them; but the peace and order of cities is not to be disturbed by brawls between these factions, and the only way to preserve the peace is to prevent those who attempt by force to break it.

The *Irish World* affects to treat all men who do not join in preventing the Orange parade, or who oppose having Orangemen murdered for parading, as allies and confederates of the enemies of Ireland. This is one of the absurdities of intolerance. But a very small percentage of the American people know or care anything about Orangeism, and would have known and cared less of it had the other faction let the Orangemen alone. The whole business is a disgraceful thrusting upon the American public of matters in no wise pertaining to any question in this country; and, if for no other reason than to show a reprobation of this, or any attempt by any person to decide by mob violence what lawful acts others shall or shall not do, should be met by the strong arm of the law, and suppressed at whatever cost. We have enough of distracting questions of our own without adding to them the senseless wrangles of Ireland.

FAST DRIVING.

The sad and shocking death of Mr. Lehmann, of the firm of Seipp & Lehmann, brewers, the particulars of which will be found in another column, conveys a lesson of caution which cannot be too seriously impressed upon the driving public; while, at the same time, it calls for decisive action upon the part of the municipal authorities. The accident occurred on South Park avenue, at its junction with Twenty-second street, which is usually the terminus of the fast driving from the Boulevards. From 5 o'clock until 8, every pleasant evening, South Park avenue and the Boulevards are literally crowded with vehicles of every description, from the stately family carriage, with its sober steeds, to the fast turn-out and trotters. It seems to be the idea of the Park authorities that the Boulevards were made for the use of the latter, and for the express purpose of racing, and no attempt is made to prevent the reckless driving, every evening, of two or three hundred teams, to the utter danger as well as discomfort of those who are driving with their families for recreation after the heat and fatigues of the day. The fast driving, however, is not confined to the Boulevards. Upon returning, South Park avenue, especially between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-second streets, is again devoted to this dangerous practice. The result has been that, during the past four weeks, on these four blocks, there has scarcely been an evening which has not witnessed two or three runaways. In that time, seven buggies have been smashed to pieces, one lady has been very severely injured, one gentleman is now confined to his bed with broken limbs, another with a broken arm and ribs, and one has been killed. That portion of South Park avenue is thronged with children at play after sundown, and that some of them have not been killed by these numerous runaway horses is almost miraculous; but if something is not done speedily to check this practice, we shall be called upon before long to chronicle still more loss of life. The present sad occasion is an appropriate one for an appeal both to the drivers of fast horses and to the police authorities. Life is endangered every evening on the Boulevards and the avenues leading to them, and the hazardous practice is on the daily increase. This single loss of life will inevitably be followed by some greater and more alarming catastrophe, if the authorities do not interpose to prevent it. The responsibility rests with the Park authorities and the city police. The former can regulate the Boulevard driving if they are so disposed; and, as there is a police station close by the junction of South Park avenue and Twenty-sixth street, there is no reason why the police cannot take care of that street also.

The proposal of the English Government to annex the Fiji Islands has brought out a note of warning from the Bishop of Honolulu. He contends that the effect of such an annexation will be to compel the Government of the United States to annex the Sandwich Islands, the independent sovereignty of which has hitherto been respected, although the present civilization of the people is due to American influences. The Bishop contends that the commercial interests of the Sandwich Islands are in the hands of Americans, who are jealous of the carrying trade across the Pacific, and that if British territory is thus extended in that ocean, the Americans will not exercise the same restraint as heretofore, and that they will protect their interests from British encroachment, and make things even by hoisting the Stars and Stripes over Honolulu. The Bishop's fears are evidently well grounded. England has got the Atlantic, and should be content.

The St. Louis *Republican*, a Democratic paper, offers a very timely and impartial suggestion in the matter of Congressional nominations in Illinois. The substance of the suggestion is, that the allies should seek to elect a Liberal or a Democrat in every Congressional District in this State, according to the majority of those Districts. It urges that the Democrats ought to yield the Liberal Districts to the Liberals without dispute, and the Liberals ought to yield the Democratic Districts to the Democracy in like manner, unless either party of its own motion should see fit to waive its claims. The suggestion is eminently a fair one; and, if the campaign is conducted on this basis, Illinois will have an immense working majority in the next House of Representatives to help carry out Mr. Greeley's measures of reform.

Chicago and the Jubilee.

The recent World's Peace Jubilee at Boston is not yet so much a thing of the past as to make it too late to mention the part which Chicago had in it, and to dwell upon the influence which it is now exerting upon music in our midst. Chicago sent a well-drilled chorus to the Jubilee, under the charge of Mr. Butterfield, conductor of the Oratorio Society, and Mr. Lyon, of the well-known firm of Lyon & Healy, which fulfilled an important and honorable part in the musical exercises; also several of our best instrumentalists, who took part in the orchestral numbers with credit to themselves. In a business point of view, Chicago also did a great work in securing for Boston the crowning attractions of the Jubilee; Florence Ziegfeld, Esq., of the Chicago Conservatory, having made the contracts with Mad. Peschka-Leutner, Johann Strauss, Franz Abt, Franz Bendel, and the foreign bands, without whom the Jubilee would have been but a slim affair. Mr. Ziegfeld accomplished this only after much time and labor, and Mr. Gilmore, on more than one occasion, acknowledged the important services he had rendered the Executive Committee. It is also to be set down to the credit of Chicago that a musical composition by one of her residents, Mr. S. G. Pratt, the pianist, was performed on the closing day of the season. This was the *allegro* movement of Mr. Pratt's symphony in E, which he wrote while studying in Berlin. Mr. Pratt himself conducted its performance with credit to himself and pleasure to the audience, and it will interest his many friends to know that Theodore Thomas has now the score in hand, with the view of giving it a hearing next fall.

In return for what Chicago has done for the Jubilee, Boston has sent us Carl Zerrahn, a musical instructor and conductor, who stands second to none in this country. He is engaged for the season with Mr. Geo. F. Root's Normal Institute, which is now in session at the Chicago University, and is already accomplishing a great work for choral music. In this department of music he stands at the head of all musicians in the United States. He is the leader of the Handel and Haydn Society of Boston, whose reputation is national. He has also organized choral societies all over New England, and the excellent reputation which that section of the country enjoys in music, and the proficiency which enabled it to turn out nearly 20,000 well-drilled singers for the Jubilee, is almost entirely due to Mr. Zerrahn's arduous and intelligent labors. The presence of such a master-musician in Chicago is a compliment to the city. He will accomplish a great work for music in our midst, and place it upon a more permanent basis than it has ever had before. In addition to his daily labors in connection with the Institute, he is also rehearsing a chorus of about 150 voices, on Costa's fine oratorio of "Eli," a public performance of which will be given at the close of the season. We understand that offers have already been made to Mr. Zerrahn to induce him to locate here permanently. Should he consent to do so, he would find here a splendid and very remunerative field for his rare abilities, and we yet hope that we may be enabled to announce that he has decided to remain with us.

Mr. George William Curtis has been reluctantly driven into a dissertation on the rise and failure to fall of Collector Casey. He says:

> Although in the fury of misrepresentation it is not easy to know the facts, the President thought it best that, under the circumstances, the Collector should be asked to resign, which he immediately did. But at the request of members of Congress, and a large and influential body of Republicans, the case is, for the present, suspended, and the Collector remains.

That dear old word "suspended" has done the Grantites an infinite deal of good. Since every other reform has been suspended, for the last three years, we are not surprised to learn that the expulsion of Casey has received a similar fate. But how about the facts? The report of a Congressional Committee on this identical case has been at Grant's service for months. From what could he better learn the facts? Who, too, are these "members of Congress," and this "large and influential body of Republicans," of whom Mr. Curtis writes so glibly? The first would probably condense into Senator Kellogg, who has bargained with Casey to elect him (Kellogg) as Governor; and the second can represent only the sharers in the Custom House plunder, since the rest of the carpet-baggers have revolted from Casey and followed Packard.

A death without a precedent in Europe has just occurred at Brighton, England. Some years ago, an English merchant, while trading at Malabar, fell in love with a young lady, and married her. He brought his wife to his home soon after. She refused to embrace Christianity, and built, on her husband's grounds, a temple, stocked with choice idols, where she was wont to worship. A few weeks ago her husband died. Her agony was terrible. She tore her dress and her face to pieces; she mourned and could not be comforted. On the evening of the day of the funeral she disappeared. When search was made for her, the ashes of a funeral-pyre, a few bones, and some fragments of half-burned flesh, were found in her temple,—and that was all. True to the customs of her native land, she had immolated herself at the death of her lord and master.

The latest English papers contain the official report of a State concert which was given at Buckingham Palace, by command of the Queen, on the 27th ult. The Queen was not in attendance; but among the members of the Royal family and attendants there were present the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke of Edinburgh, Prince Arthur, Princess Louise and the Marquis of Lorne, the Duke and Duchess of Cambridge, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck. It is officially stated that the Princess of Wales wore a dress of dark-blue satin with flounces of fine white Brussels lace, the train of the dress being of drab *poult-de-soie* trimmed with white Brussels lace and bouquets of roses, and lined with crimson silk with embroidered border of moss rosebuds and foliage. Head-dress—a tiara of diamonds; Indian ornaments of emeralds, diamonds, and pearls. In a musical point of view the concert was a notable one, especially as an American singer figured among the prima donnas; and that our readers may know upon what sort of music royalty feeds, we append the programme:

Overture, "(Der Freischutz)"..........Weber
Duet with Chorus, "I waited for the Lord" "(Lobgezang)"—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson and Madame Paulina Lucca..........Mendelssohn
Air, "Vendu par ses Freres" "(Joseph)" M. Capoul..........Mehul
Cavatina, "Non piu Mesta" "(La Cenerentola)"—Mdlle. Scalchi..........Rossini
Romance, "On revient toujours a ses Premiers amours" "(Jeconde)"—M. Faure..Nicolo
Quartetto "Un di, se ben rammentomi" "(Rigoletto)"—Mesdames Clara Louise Kellogg and Scalchi, and M. Capoul and Mr. Santley..........Verdi
Aragonaise "(Le Domino Noir)"—Madame Paulina Lucca..........Auber
Terzetto, "Pensa e Guarda" "(Margherita d'Anjou)"—Mr. Santley, M. Faure, and Signor Bagagiolo..........Meyerbeer
Recitative, "Oilet Eternal Honors" and Air, "From Mighty Kings"—("Judas Maccabæus")—Mdlle. Christine Nilsson..Handel
Sanctus, "Messe Solennelle"—Solo, M. Capoul, and chorus..........Gounod
Romanza, "Disperso il Criu" ("L'Etoile du Nord")—Signor Gardoni..........Meyerbeer
(Harp Obbligato, Mr. John Thomas.)
Aria, "Ah Fors'e Lui" ("La Traviata")—Mdlle Clara Louise Kellogg..........Verdi
Serenade, "Deh vieni alla finestra"—("Don Giovanni")—Mr. Santley..........Mozart
Finale, "Fidelio"—Mesdames Christine Nilsson and Clara Louise Kellogg; Signori Gardoni, Capoul, Faure, and Bagagiolo, and chorus..........Beethoven
"God Save the Queen."

The band and chorus were selected from the Italian Operas, the Philharmonic and Sacred Harmonic Societies, and Her Majesty's private band. As to the merits of the performance we are left in the dark, the official Jenkins not venturing into the domain of criticism; but the names of the performers, who embrace some of the greatest artists in the world, is a guarantee that it must have been one of the grandest concerts ever given, and altogether too excellent to be monopolized by royalty.

Robert Buchanan's bitter attack upon the "Fleshly School of Poetry" in general, and Swinburne in particular, has elicited a reply from the latter, in the shape of a pamphlet entitled "Under the Microscope." It is Mr. Buchanan who is supposed to be under the instrument, and his foe magnifies his defects in a merciless way. Having used him up, Swinburne proceeds to defend his peculiar school of poetry, to which he claims that Byron, Tennyson, and Walt Whitman belong. He incidentally says that Byron lacks the "divine harmony;" that Tennyson is coarse; and that Whitman mixes coarse prose with his poetry. He might have added that he is but too apt to wholly omit the latter. [...] However, the main idea of the pamphlet is, that a poet *must* say what he feels, and that he is blameless in doing so. A blasphemous poet must write blasphemy; an obscene poet must write obscenity; and so on. This is a very comforting theory for Swinburne, but it will scarcely gain great credence.

Phlegmatic Boston seems to be the only city that can safely indulge in the luxury of Radical Clubs. The further away we get from these, the more dangerous it is. The Radical Club of New York has been vexed with grievous quarrels. Its imitators in Chicago have all gone to untimely graves. San Francisco's experiment was an even worse failure. The Radicals there called themselves the "Universal Central College of Celestials." Celestial harmony was unknown. The President called a "brother" to order, and the brother said that the President was "an old fraud." A moment after, the subsequent proceedings interested the latter no more, for much the same reason that they lost their attraction to the scientist on the Stanislaus. The fight became general, and the "U. C. C. C." is now a thing of the past.

Colonel Forney made a speech at Shreveport, Louisiana, the other day. It was a very peculiar speech for a partisan of Grant to make, for its key-note was the ringing declaration at the end: "The day of revenge has gone; the day of reconciliation is coming. God grant it may come quickly, and stay long." As Senator Sumner has just said, the watchword of this campaign is "Reconciliation." But it is the watchword of the Liberal Reform party. No Grant orator, except Forney, no Grant organ at all, has ever hinted at such a campaign cry. Force, Proscription, Hate, are arrayed against Reconciliation. The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* is becoming restive. His healthy contempt for the Cameron-Grant party in Pennsylvania is growing into a healthy contempt for the Cameron-Grant party of the United States.

The Emperor of Ethiopia has written a letter to the *Homeward Mail*, appealing to England for support against the French Jesuits. He charges these latter with impeding the collection of taxes, disobeying his commands, and inciting his subjects to rebellion. When he told them that his people and himself were Christians, and urged them to labor among the heathen tribes near by, the French Consul wrote him, threatening that France would attack him and kill him as the English attacked and killed his father, Theodore, King of Abyssinia. Evidently scared at this, he says: "I ask the Government of England and the people whether this is a proper letter to write to a King in his own country, and also a Christian." This is a shrewd barbarian.

The New Jersey Court of Pardons has refused to commute the sentence of ex-Commissioner Bumstead, convicted of defrauding Jersey City. This is right. His nine months' imprisonment will undoubtedly be a terrible blow to himself and his innocent relatives, but justice demands it. Now that his release before next winter is hopeless, a new Chairman will doubtless be speedily chosen by the Grant Committee of Hudson County.

The New York *Times* must fill its editorial columns with argument instead of abuse, or it can set the tune for the rural organs no longer. Here is the Norwich (Conn.) *Bulletin*, a devoted Grant paper, censuring the *Times* for its envenomed untruths about Lyman Trumbull. It says that the latter's reputation is "entirely invulnerable" (which is strictly correct), and then it adds that his assailant "lays itself open to the charge of the most egregious folly" (which is also strictly correct).

American manufacturers are actually competing with Englishmen in Hindostan itself. An Eastern firm advertises idols of every sort "to suit the Indian market," at rates below those of the Birmingham makers, who have hitherto monopolized the market for these peculiar wares. Let us have drawbacks on the raw materials of idols and bounties on exported idols forthwith. American industry must and shall be protected.

It has been oft proclaimed that the Great Fire was the messenger of the Deity, sent to burn out the sins of the modern combination of Sodom and Gomorrah. It is a consolation to know, at least, that the dreadful responsibility may be somewhat narrowed down. It was not Chicago, but the Chicago *Times*, that excited God's wrath. According to the *Freeman's Journal*, some "not ill-instructed" people believe that Providence destroyed the city in order to punish the proprietor of the Chicago *Times*.

POLITICAL.

The Hon. Washington Bushnell will speak at Princeton this evening at a Greeley ratification meeting, when 100 Greeley Republicans will appear in uniform.

—On the evening of Wednesday, July 17, there will be a grand Greeley ratification meeting at Rockford. The Hon. Leonard Swett and Governor Bross, of this city, will attend and be among the speakers.

—Conventions to nominate "anybody to beat Packard" (and almost anybody can do it), are called to meet at Laporte, Ind., on Wednesday, July 24. The Colfax district will roll up good majorities alike for "anybody to beat Grant" and "anybody to beat Packard."

—The Laporte (Ind.) *Argus* says:

> One of the Grant Electors in the south part of this State has resigned his position, and is actively engaged in advocating the election of Horace Greeley. If reports are true, there is another Elector on the Grant ticket, this time in the north part of the State, who does not hesitate to say he prefers Greeley to Grant.

—A correspondent of the New York *Herald*, writing from Illinois, says:

> In one town in Shelby County, where I met over forty Republicans who were pledged to Greeley, a Chicago paper—the *Journal*, I think,—declares that there are not five Liberal Republicans. I will not hesitate to say that at least one out of every twenty of the Republicans I have met in a two weeks' tour is for Greeley. Small as this may seem, the per centage is equal to more than 12,000 votes, which would bring the Grant ticket down to 237,860, and the Greeley ticket up to 212,000. To assert that Governor Palmer, Senator Trumbull, Governor Koerner, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, all the prominent movers in this secession, do not carry with them a large retinue of friends, is to outrage common sense. A further source of weakness in the regular Republican party is to be found in the fact that they are running the campaign of 1872 on the war cry of 1861, and with the candidates of 1864. This sort of thing in Illinois is becoming played out.

—A personal rivalry between two Democratic politicians at Columbus, Ohio, has been settled in this wise: John G. Thompson is restored to the Chairmanship of the State Central Committee, and E. F. Bingham is to be elected to Congress.

—The Toledo Congressional District (Sixth Ohio) was Republican by 1,600 in the vote for Governor, last year. The candidates for nomination on the Grant ticket are Dr. Erasmus D. Peck, of Perrysburg, present Representative; General Isaac R. Sherwood, of Bryan, now Secretary of State; and Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, one of the counsel in the American case at Geneva.

—James B. Beck is a candidate for re-election to Congress in the Seventh District of Kentucky, and, unless the Postmaster shall bring out a man, the irrepressible Stephen F. J. Trabue, of Franklin Country, announces himself in the field independently.

—The Republican conferees of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District have been unable to agree, and have adjourned until August 7. Each county names a man and sticks to him, viz: John W. Wallace, of Lawrence; Joseph B. Donley, of Green; William S. Moore, of Washington; and William Henry, of Beaver.

—D. S. Freeman, of Smithport, Pennsylvania, a Grant Elector for the Fifteenth District, sent in his resignation as Elector, on Tuesday, and will support Greeley.

—The *Brass-Collar* newspapers say:

> Bradley Johnson, ex-Commander of the prison pen at Salisbury, N. C., is also among the fiddlers of the Chappaqua Babylon.
>
> Brick Pomeroy, ex-publisher of the La Crosse *Democrat*, is also among the dancers in the Long Branch bull-puppery.

—The Republican Convention of the First Minnesota District, at Owatonna, Wednesday, unanimously nominated Mart H. Dunnell for re-election to Congress. The Second Minnesota Republican Convention meets at Hastings next Tuesday, and the contest is between Major H. B. Strait, of Scott County, and J. Thacher, of Goodhue, understood to represent the personal preferences of Governor Austin and Senator Ramsey respectively. The Third District Republican Convention meets at St. Paul next Thursday, the 18th, and will nominate General John T. Averill, of St. Paul, for re-election.

—The Postmaster of St. Paul, Minn., is very mad. Speaking of "The Baltimore Infamy," he says:

> For Cabinet offices and Post Offices—or the hope of getting them—the Democratic politicians have sold the Democratic party and agreed to transfer it *en masse* to an alien and a hostile flag. And this sad spectacle is chiefly to be deplored in that it rudely shakes the foundations of the popular confidence in the sincerity of all political convictions, and consequently of all public morality.

—The "United State Ticket" in Louisiana is headed by John McEnery, of Ouachita, for Governor, in place of George Williamson, the nominee of the Reform Convention of June 4; and Mr. Williamson says of the new ticket:

> Governor Warmoth, I think, will be compelled to support it, or allow the State to cast its vote for the National Republican party. The Liberal Convention, to be held in August, it is generally believed, will be so manipulated as to nominate Governor Warmoth and persons of his choice. If this occurs, the Governor should know that it will be impossible to carry the State against the Baton Rouge [or Kellogg-Antoine] ticket. He is so anxious to accomplish that result, we may feel assured he will be forced, involuntarily, to come to the support of our ticket.

—It is reported that the Hon. E. B. Washburne is coming home to put in some work for Grant and Wilson during the campaign.—*Galena Gazette.*

—The Warmoth Conventions in Louisiana are called as follows: Liberal Republican, at New Orleans, Monday, August 5; Regular Republican, at New Orleans, Friday, August 9. The "Regulars" are so called because their file-leader, Pinchback, was Chairman of the old State Central Committee.

—Henry W. Barry, Administration, has been nominated for re-election to Congress in Mississippi.

John A. Kasson is running for Congress in the Des Moines (Iowa) District, to beat Frank Palmer *inside* the Republican party, and Judge H. W. Maxwell, of Warren, expects to be the mutual choice as a third candidate.

—If there ever was any doubt about the propriety of Democrats giving their support to Greeley and Brown, that doubt is now dispelled by the opposition of the notorious Brick Pomeroy. It is perfectly safe for Democrats to go against anything he recommends.—*Rock Island Argus.*

—The news of the nominations of Greeley and Brown by the National Democratic Convention at Baltimore, yesterday, though generally expected, was enthusiastically received by the Democracy of this city and vicinity. A salute of thirty-seven guns was fired in the afternoon in honor of the event. Democrats expressed themselves satisfied and announced that the would give the ticket an earnest support. Among the most enthusiastic over the nominations were a number of prominent gentlemen who have acted with the Republican party. Several Republicans who have heretofore taken no part in the campaign, announced themselves for the Baltimore nominees.—*Quincy (Ill.) Herald.*

PERSONAL.

Grant has a cool, shady farm to go to in the spring.

—Governor Smith has resigned as President of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

—A son of Daniel Drew drives the finest team at Long Branch.

—The widow and daughter of Henry J. Raymond are residing in Paris.

—Kate Field will remain at Ems until next month, and then come home.

—General T. D. Sedgwick fell in an epileptic fit, on a Louisville street, last Wednesday.

—It is said that the editorship of *Good Words*, made vacant by the death of Dr. Norman McLeod, will be offered to Canon Kinsley.

—The king of Denmark has offered a prize of one thousand dollars for the best history of the United States of America since the civil war.

—Alex. W. Randall, Ex-Governor of Wisconsin, is seriously ill at his residence in Elmira, N. Y., from paralysis of the vocal organs.

—Mme. Octavia Walton Le Vert, one of the grand old women, has been made happy by the birth of a grandson, George Walton, named after his grand parent on the maternal side, who was one of the three signers of the Declaration of Independence from the State of Georgia.

—The Pittsburgh *Commercial* says the recently published Life of Abraham Lincoln was not written by Ward H. Lamon, whose name appears as the author, but by Chauncey Black, son of Jeremiah Black, Mr. Buchanan's Attorney General. Lamon gathered much of the material, and, as a close friend of Mr. Lincoln, permitted his name to be used by Black as the author. The two have had a falling out, Lamon being of the opinion that some things in the book should have been omitted—which is to his credit.

—Not a few people there are who fancy that Macready is dead. The death of the great actor was reported, and his obituary was written a few years ago; but he still lives, and is said to be hale and hearty. His age is 79, and his residence Cheltenham, England.

GREELEY IN MICHIGAN.

Speech of the Hon. Austin Blair at Jackson.

His Arraignment of Grant and Indorsement of Greeley.

On Wednesday evening last, Hon. Austin Blair, Governor of Michigan, addressed his fellow-citizens of Jackson, on the political questions of the hour. We herewith reproduce his admirable speech:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I can rejoice with you to-night, without any reservation whatever. It will not be very difficult for me to support Horace Greeley for President, because I have worked right along with him, shoulder to shoulder, for the past twenty years, and, fellow-citizens, it will not trouble me to go along with him now. It will give me the most unusual pleasure to testify to his fidelity,—his manhood,—a man whom the people will recognize as a representative American and elect to the Presidency. [Applause.] Just at this time he is the very man to fill the position that the people have called him to. True, the times are a little different now from what they have been. The Republicans and Democrats have had old quarrels, but they have arrived at a point now where they must rid themselves of these old differences. Now is the time to establish peace over the country and shake hands over the bloody chasm of the past. Let us fill up these chasms so that they shall be seen no more. Why not come together? What reason is there for keeping open this contest? Slavery alone has been the bone of contention. I have had a little experience in that myself, and you will pardon me if I talk a little about the past. In 1848 I left the old Whig party. I packed up my trunk and went down to Buffalo to meet Salmon P. Chase, Van Buren and other Abolitionists, Free-Soilers and every other kind of people to make a new *pronunciamento* for liberty. I heard the same words about myself that I hear now. They hurled epithets of turncoat, traitor, &c. Yes, I had turned my coat and left my party, and it meant something in those days to join the Abolitionists and go through this country proclaiming in the school-houses the Declaration of Independence, which said that all men were created equal. This was a synonym of reproach at that time, but the people were honest, and every shackle was broken from the slave's wrists. When I came home from that Convention the people scouted me on every side, but we got 1,100 votes in Jackson County; the Whigs got 900, and the Democrats 1,300. So we came almost immediately forth to victory. From that day to the close of the war the contest raged and the victory was given to us. Democrats, you must confess it; we have beaten you in that. You are glad of it. You would not revive it if you could. It was just as good for you as for any of us. Slavery is dead. Everything concerning it has been swept away, and why should not the contest be swept away too? What is there left for Republicans and Democrats to fight over? Nothing. The old contest has gone and left us nothing—simply a memory. We cannot afford to quarrel over that. There is something more to do. We must take a new departure now and begin to look after the conduct of our officers and Government. We must come back to the old landmarks of Jefferson and other great men of that time, and declare that we will have honest men for office and put down fraud and corruption, and depend upon political morality. We must do away with the belief that all office-holders must steal. That is the work of to-day. It began at Cincinnati, where Horace Greeley was nominated. His nomination fell upon the country as a surprise. Nobody expected that a man like Greeley would get the nomination. They expected that a few political bummers and tricksters would go down there and nominate one of their number. What occurred at Washington previous to his nomination? A gentleman came to me from New York and asked me, "How will Michigan vote at Cincinnati?" I asked him if he had any idea that Greeley would be nominated. He replied that he believed Greeley was the best candidate, and would stand a good chance. Why, I looked on that man with surprise—just as if he had come along with some circus or show. They did not suppose, nor did they mean that Greeley should be the man. Many were troubled and disappointed at the nomination of an honest man. Judge Davis was found, and the delegates compared notes on him and found that he could not be nominated. They then hit on Charles Francis Adams, whose whole family is a family of office-seekers, who has one son wanting to be Governor of Massachusetts, and will want to be President as soon as he gets old enough. Mr. Adams is a man of great ability and learning, but he was more satisfactory to the rich men and the aristocracy than to the men who hold the plow all through the great West. He has not the hold on the hearts of the laboring classes of the country. He was not the man for the position, and after balloting for two days in the Convention, Horace Greeley, the old philosopher of the *Tribune*, was nominated—a reformer from the day he began life, and a powerful reform writer. In him the Convention found a fit representative for the position. Democrats and Republicans were called upon to come forward and support him. The Democrats did not want to do it at first. They said, "Oh, no, I can't support Greeley; he has said too many hard things about me in the past. Don't ask us to swallow him. Davis would have suited us better. We are scarred all over with blows inflicted by Greeley during the last twenty years. Oh, no; don't ask us to support him." But there came up a voice from the plundered and beggared South that had been made a desert by war, and worse than a desert by mal-administration since the war. Her great men said to the Democrats of the North, "If we can take him, can't you? He fought the hardest against us, but now bears us no malice." When the Confederacy fell the benevolent old man came forward and said "Let us be friends." He said to them, "You are beaten, and we now offer you the hand of friendship—general amnesty." He encouraged them, and told them to be of good cheer. He denounced the infamous carpet-bag Government, and when he said, "Let the negroes vote," he said, "Let all men vote—put nobody down—no revenges—no further hostility." He asked, "Will you make an Ireland of the South? Will you continue to destroy after destruction? Will you not pardon when the whole contest is over?" The South said "Horace Greeley is the man for us. He fought us hardest and pardoned us first." This argument went to the hearts of Democrats at the North; they began to wheel into line, State after State, drop their first objections, and go for Horace Greeley. They saw that the contests of the war should be buried and the present movement taken up to put down fraud. These issues were in the Cincinnati platform, and it pleases me to be able to vote for Greeley to represent them. Principles are of more consequence than men. The Cincinnati platform is better than the one made at Philadelphia. I can support Greeley on it because he feels it and believes in it. I am sometimes told by Republicans that I ought not to support Greeley because he is not the regular nominee of the party. I never cared much about success. I have been very successful in getting with those who carried out my convictions, and I want to vote with the party now that will do it. They can't drag me away by the tail of the military coat at Philadelphia. [Loud applause.] The nominations at Cincinnati were free-will offerings of the men who made them. Those made at Philadelphia were a pronunciamento of office-holders for a continuation of their rule for another four years. The action of the Philadelphia Convention spoke the mind of the office-holders, and nobody else. Our excellent friend from Jackson (meaning Bush) had the whole party on his shoulders [laughter] when he went to Philadelphia and made the nominations in accordance with Grant music. Ask him why Grant was nominated down there; ask him how it was done,—how that picture came down from the roof of the hall before the Convention. Ask him about the great shouting and enthusiastic applause of which we have heard nothing since. When he came home the people demanded no account of his stewardship. There was no great assembly on the square, no music, no demonstrations made of the great success at Philadelphia. Everything was as quiet as the grave. Where are the Grant ratifications and Grant enthusiasms? We are told that the people demanded the nomination of Grant at Philadelphia, yet the people are silent about it. In their platform they speak about Civil Service Reform, but, if they are going to make it, the people are wondering why it has not been done in the three and a half years of Grantism we have had. We need not go to New York for instances of Civil Service Reform, or to Louisiana to show up corruptions there. Casey, his brother-in-law, the Collector of that port, was proved to be a briber of legislators. Judge Scofield told me that he went to Grant, and showed him evidence that this man Casey was a briber of legislators. It was a clear case, and Grant told them that he would see about it, and he is seeing about it yet. It had been said by the newspapers that Casey was to resign, and it was understood that he came to Washington for that purpose, but there came up a delegation from Louisiana, I believe all negroes, instructed to nominate Grant. Grant was told it was not at all safe to remove Casey, because he was such a useful man. The President told them he would postpone it, and Casey is still Collector of that port, to help carry on the campaign for Grant. When money can be made useful, Casey is useful.

Fellow-citizens, I have said more than I intended to say now. [Cries of "Go on! go on!"] The people of this country ought to be looking on at the Administration on trial now. It is not the Appomattox or the Vicksburg General, but the President of the United States. The people will pronounce judgment, and I am willing to leave it to them. We invite everybody in every party under the sun to put down fraud and corruption. It is to be left with them whether we shall keep or let perish this personal government. There are men in the different places who are a shame and a disgrace to a nation, and I know them and know them well. I have been looking on as a witness, and am compelled to say that this Administration as a whole, is simply damnable, and no other words can describe it. [Loud cheers.] The Postmaster General, whom you all know, spoke here in 1868. He was brought here by a man in Detroit, who has carried him in his pocket ever since. He claims that the Post Office Department ought to make money, but it is running behind $5,000,000 a year, and assuming retrenchments Creswell recommended the abolition of the franking privilege as a means of saving $100,000, but nothing could save enough to make a good Postmaster of him. In the last days of Congress at one of its sessions, as you know, there came in a resolution to open and examine a claim of George Chorpenning for carrying mail in California fifteen years ago. It got through, and I did not know anything about it. The Post Office Committee had recommended it. A friend told me about it and I knew it ought to be stopped. We shouted for tellers, but we could not get them. It took 25 to call the yeas and nays, and we shouted for them, but we could not get them. Every man had his axe to grind, and it went through the House and Senate and was signed by the President. And thus the Postmaster was allowed to pay out $443,000 on a claim, every dollar of which had been paid before. But Dawes, who is an honest man, stopped it at last. He brought it up in the House and exposed it in a speech showing that it was a fraud. One of the Committee from New Jersey (our reporter did not catch the name) told me that he went to the Postmaster and asked him about the claim. The Postmaster told him it was good, and gave him to understand that it amounted to less than ten thousand dollars. The House finally passed a resolution prohibiting its payment. The first Assistant Postmaster General resigned, and prosecuted the claim and would have collected it but for the action of Congress to prevent it. Afterward Dawes' speech, in which he showed up the fraud, was taken to General Grant, and the action of Creswell clearly explained. Did Grant remove Creswell in accordance with his Civil Service Reform? No, but he is there yet, raising other Chorpennings and allowing other claims like it. In every bill passed after that, a clause was inserted that no money should be used to pay the claim of George Chorpenning, and so Congress has to stand over Creswell with a club. The President will not help at all, but leaves the Postmaster General in his place. I could recite things like this which have occurred in the Administration longer than you could stand and hear them. My mind is full of them, but I will not go over them now. During the campaign I am going to meet the people face to face, and ask them whether they will be *particeps criminis* with this scoundrel Creswell.

Ben Butler kicked Civil Service Reform out of the House, and Morton, Chandler and Company trampled it under foot in the Senate as a dead carcass, and yet they go to Philadelphia and put it in the platform, and (some witty allusion to Nast's drawing which in the uproar and laughter our reporter missed). Why have they not been showing their love for Civil Service Reform before? Why wait until the Philadelphia Convention to tell the people that they believe in economy and a good Administration in the future. The people are not inclined now to take the promise of the Administration when it has a rope over its head and already feels the twitching in its neck. They regarded not the promise then, for they looked back upon the past. When Grant came in power there never was a greater opportunity to make a good administration. He was idolized by the people for the great work he had done, and he was believed in by a great and triumphant party. Did he call in men who would inaugurate a great administration? No; but his first act was the taking of $130,000 in cash as a gift, putting it in his pocket and appointing A. T. Stewart, who gave $10,000 of that sum, to the office of the Secretary of the Treasury. He took up Borie. Do you know who he was? [No, no.] Who dug him up? [Laughter.] Where did he come from? I can tell who he is, and that is all I know about him. He subscribed $5,000 toward the purchase of the Philadelphia house for Grant, and was then made Secretary of the Navy. That is the way Grant began his Administration. I was in Congress then by the favor of the people, and when Stewart's appointment was made known, there were many faces so long it would have been very costly to get them shaved. They lengthened more and more as they thought of it until they looked like a funeral. Each one asked, "Heard the news?" "What do you think of it?" Many of them did not think at all. Thanks to the sturdy old forefathers who framed the Constitution, they not knowing but that just such a blockhead as Grant would get into the White House, passed a law that no importer of foreign goods could be Secretary of the Treasury. Grant saw that it was a bad investment. In the hurry of military life he had learned how to issue an order, but knowing nothing about messages, he sent an order to the Senate no longer than it would require to say to Logan to go and attack a brigade at such a point on a battle-field, asking the Senate to abolish the law which stood in his way. Then there were long faces in the Senate, and doubtful ones, too, but there was one that was not doubtful, and that was the face of Charles Sumner—God bless him. He arose and said in his well-known voice, "Mr. President, I object," and the message had to go over for one day. After the session they gathered around Grant and said to him, "Mr. President, you must back out. Conqueror of Lee and his armies, the laws of America are too strong for you; you must give up," and Boutwell was appointed because no other ten thousand dollar man could be found lying around loose. This bad beginning kept on and continued to grow worse. I could detain you here much longer but I am not disposed to do it. I have more words to say of other appointments. My mind is perfectly full. I never felt so troubled and harrassed as I did during the past three years about the Republican party. I helped build up the party and have always had affection for it. It grieved me to see it doing what it has been doing. The people are honest, and I knew when they saw the mal-administration of affairs going on, they would demand a new party. They would say let us have a Congress that will unearth frauds instead of shovelling dirt over them. It is a good thing to have a change. Daniel Webster once said, "Lastly, we want a change for the sake of a change." I would not be uncharitable to those who have been great in war, and perhaps I may be too great a stickler for the old belief that a king can do no wrong. The President has wrongly used the appointing power, and it does not matter whether he did not know better, or whether he would not do better; he ought to be removed, and some competent person put in his place. I have spoken longer than I expected, fellow-citizens, and, in concluding, I would give this as our watchword, "Down with the Corruptionists; perish all Rings. Hurrah for Horace Greeley."

Mr. Blair was followed by Hon Eugene Pringle, ex-State Senator, W. K. Gibson, and Erastus Peck, heretofore prominent Republicans, who warmly espoused the Greeley cause.

THE GREAT GAS WELL.

Latest Sensation in the Oil Regions.

From the Pittsburgh Gazette, July 11.

Reference has heretofore been made in these columns to the latest sensation in the oil regions—the great Newton Gas Well, but the following details by a reporter of the Titusville *Herald* will explain the curiosity further. The well is located on the Nelson farm, five miles northeast of Titusville:

This is the second well which has been sunk upon the farm. The first well was put down last fall about sixty rods northeast of the present gas well, and it proved to be a dry hole. The territory remained dormant until about two months ago, when the Newton well was commenced. It was completed about three weeks ago. There was an excellent third sand found forty-one feet in thickness. It was drilled a wet hole and cased with 3¼ inch casing. There was only a slight indication of gas, until the water was exhausted some two weeks ago, when an immense flow of gas issued from the casing, throwing a column of water several hundred feet into the air. It was then divided into seven 2-inch jets, one of which sufficed to run the engine, the pressure of the steam-gauge indicating 75 pounds to the square inch, with all of the other six pipes open.

Judging from the height of the column of water, namely, 786 feet, required to keep the gas down, the pressure of the gas in the 3¼-inch casting must be in the neighborhood of 350 pounds to the square inch, and the flow considerably in excess of 500,000 cubic feet per day. The amount of coal required to produce this amount of illuminating gas would be 64 tons per day. The quality of the gas is very superior, and it differs materially from that found in the other famous wells at Sandy, Stewart Run, etc., in the fact that it appears to be a hydro-carbon with an excess of hydrogen, and is therefore incondensible except by extreme pressure and intense cold. The gas issuing from other wells all contain an excess of carbon, and is, therefore, more or less condensible. From this fact it is a perfect illuminating gas, and requires little if any purification.

About 4 o'clock on Monday last one of the employes at the well fired the gas. The concussion was so great that the ground was shaken for many yards around. By unscrewing the pipes and inserting stopcocks, the flame was extinguished yesterday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Four two-inch pipes were then, with the necessary stopcocks, connected with the casing and allowed to project, two from each side of the derrick. On the end of these were screwed perpendicular lengths of two-inch pipe twenty feet long, and, everything being in readiness, about 4 o'clock they were again fired consecutively. The tremendous roar from these four jets was perfectly deafening. The gas rose from each in a column of about three feet without igniting, and from this point up the flame was about thirty feet in height and nearly ten feet in diameter near the top. There was not the slightest indication of smoke from these great volumes of fire, but a peculiar tremor of the atmosphere, visible for several feet above the flames, indicating great intensity of heat.

It is considered that this is the most powerful and most voluminous gas well on record, and its great distance from the city is so much more to be regretted. The life of gas of this description is much longer than that of oil wells, some of them lasting six or seven years; the pressure, however, gradually decreases. It would probably cost $35,000 to bring the gas to this city through three and a half inch casing, and utilize it for fuel and illuminating purposes.

Payment of a Revolutionary Claim—Defeat of a Lobbyist.

From the Washington Chronicle, July 9.

In the closing hours of the last session of Congress, a bill was passed granting the sum of $8,000 to Miss Sarah Smith Stafford, the daughter of James B. Stafford, a Lieutenant in the navy during our Revolutionary war, who served on board the Bon Homme, and to whom seven years' pay was due. The above amount was appropriated for her as an equivalent for a pension, and as a recognition of, and compensation for, the services of her father. It may be recollected by many of the readers of the *Chronicle*, that on the announcement of the passage of the bill, an old lady rose in the gallery, waved her handkerchief, and in other ways gave expression to her feelings of joy on the occasion, and became so overcome by emotion that she fainted away, and had to be assisted out of the gallery.

The lady was Miss Stafford, who, after long years of waiting, had at last succeeded in having her claim allowed. It had been many years pending before Congress, one branch of which had several times approved it, but at the close of a session it would fail to pass the other. She finally concluded to let it drop, and remained at her home, in Trenton, N. J.

On the 21st of January last the Bank of Trenton, N. J., was broken into and robbed of a large amount of bonds and cash, among which was some $15,000 in different kinds of coupon bonds, the property of Miss Stafford, which were in a box she had placed in the bank for safe keeping. This was all she owned on earth, and with the proceeds of property left her by her mother. Being negotiable securities, there was poor hope of their recovery, and she found herself in her 71st year almost destitute.

In this dilemma she was advised by the Senators of her State, Messrs. Stockton and Frelinghuysen, to have her claim revived, and she did so. It was considered by the Senate and House Committees on Revolutionary Claims, and, on her consent to accept $8,000 as compensation in full, a bill was finally passed to that effect, upon which the incident mentioned occurred.

Miss Stafford then considered her trouble at an end, but on applying for payment found an attachment lodged against it on an injunction granted by the Equity Court of this District for alleged legal services rendered her in the prosecution of the claim by James M. Coleman, of this city, for which he claimed $800. She disputed this, and asserted that he had not rendered her any service. She had seen him once only, when he was recommended to her as being able to facilitate the passage of the bill in her favor. She promised if he got it through to pay him $500, but never saw him afterward. She then appealed to the members of the Committee of both houses of Congress, who passed upon the claim, and they stated that Coleman had not done anything to secure the passage of the bill. Affidavits were procured to this effect from Senators Hill, of Georgia, Cameron, of Pennsylvania, and Representatives Forker and Hazelton, of New Jersey. These were presented yesterday to Judge Humphrey in the Equity Court, by Judge Fisher, counsel for Miss Stafford, when the injunction was dissolved with costs. In the course of the afternoon Miss Stafford received her $8,000 and appeared one of the happiest little old ladies in the city.

THE NEWS BY STATES.

ILLINOIS.

Virden is to vote itself a city.

—Judge Hudson, of Kendall County, has appointed A. M. Sweetland, of Newark, County Attorney.

—Champaign has a $75,000 school house, and a $40,000 Presbyterian church—the two most costly buildings in the city.

—James H. Sedgwick, of Sandwich, has been appointed by Judge Lowell as County Attorney for DeKalb.

—Virden is a station of the Chicago & St. Louis Railroad; and the Virden *Record* says shippers can send freight to the East via St. Louis at $9 less per car load than by the more direct route, which saves 150 miles.

—The towns of Kendall and Fox, in Kendall County, have retained Messrs. Dickey, Boyle and Nicholson to contest the payment of bonds issued to aid in the construction of the Fox River Valley Railroad. The lawyers are to receive $5,000 from Kendall, and $3,000 from Fox, if successful—if not they only get a slight retaining fee.

—Professor George W. Dean, of Racine College, has accepted the call of Zion (Episcopal) Church, at Freeport.

—The glass works in Rock Island furnish $6,000 worth of glass for the new Sherman House, in Chicago. The works now employ twenty hands, but, when the new building is completed, the number will be increased to one hundred and twenty-five.

WISCONSIN.

C. W. Munger's wagon and blacksmith shop in Beloit was destroyed by fire Tuesday morning. Loss, $3,000.

—Last Wednesday morning the wife of S. G. Weeks, living near Spring Prairie, Walworth County, arose from her bed, and, after cutting the throat of her babe, about two weeks old, deliberately cut her own throat with a razor, and died in about twenty minutes.

—At Fort Atkinson, last Wednesday, while some boys were playing in Wilcox, Southwell & Co.'s elevator, seeing which could run nearest the hopper without falling in, Charles Whitner, aged 18, more daring than the rest, was drawn under and suffocated.

IOWA.

The Mississippi, as is usual at this season of the year, is getting very low.

—A single land agency, at Carroll, has sold 14,000 acres of land and a large number of town lots to actual settlers within the ninety days just past. The average price per acre was $7.

—The northwestern counties are rapidly filling up, as proof of which it is stated that there were some three thousand persons present to hear Governor Carpenter orate at Spencer on the Fourth—there being about 250 wagons in procession. This is certainly proof of wonderful progress in a locality where, but a year or two ago, Government land was to be found in abundance.

—Colonel A. C. Cameron, a clerk in the Post Office Department at Washington, died on the 1st inst. Mr. Cameron was well known in Iowa, having edited the Oskaloosa *Times* in connection with Colonel L. D. Ingersoll, from 1854 to 1856, and the Chariton *Mail* from 1856 to 1860. He leaves a wife and four children.

—Last Tuesday a construction gang on the Chicago, Dubuque & Minnesota Road were compelled to stop work and seek shelter under the cars, in order to escape the excessive heat.

MINNESOTA.

The Winona *Republican* of the 9th says:

> This hot weather causes a great rush of Southerners seeking the cool breezes of Minnesota.

And they found the heat so intense (as at St. Paul on Wednesday) that out-door work had to be discontinued. The coolest place in St. Paul, on that day, reported 92 degrees in the shade. At Winona, also, the *Republican* says:

> Mercury ranged from 87 degrees to 89 degrees, and 90 degrees in various offices about the city, while in the sun the heat has been so powerful as to be positively dangerous.

—Enlarged shops are to be erected at Winona for the Winona & St. Peter Railroad, at a cost of about $45,000.

MICHIGAN.

The Detroit *Tribune* is now printed on a rotary Hoe press, four cylinder, the first set up in the State.

—A Detroit stone-cutter named William Law, an Englishman, received notice, Wednesday, from a legal firm in London, stating that a legacy of £1,500 had been left him by a relative whom he had never seen.

INDIANA.

Chicago as a summer resort. The Terre Haute *Gazette* of the 10th says:

> The Rev. James Hill and wife left for Chicago this morning, where they will enjoy the cool and refreshing lake breezes.

—The heated term has produced a great deal of sickness in our midst, especially among small children, who are suffering a great deal from cholera infantum. Our leading physicians are kept busy night and day.—*Fort Wayne Gazette, July 11.*

—A hod-carrier at work on an East Washington street building frightened passers-by yesterday morning by letting fall a hodfull of bricks he was carrying. It was a matter of life and death with him, however, as he would have fallen himself had not the hod gone, being much overcome by the heat. With this explanation the frightened were satisfied, and the hod-carrier sought rest and shade.—*Indianapolis Journal, July 11.*

—Fred Biel, a well-known butcher at New Albany, has been compelled to pay William Hammond $92, being principal and interest for nineteen years on two bank bills of $20 each, dropped by Hammond in Biel's market, in 1853, and kept by Biel, whose brother saw the act, and has now told of it.

MISSOURI.

The First St. Louis District yielded $383,766 Internal Revenue in June, including $149,149 on spirits, $137,598 on tobacco, $37,103 on beer, $44,336 on income, etc.

—John Lanigan, who was killed in a row at Trenton, a few days since, had been foreman of the blacksmith shop of the Chicago & Southwestern Railroad, at that point, and after discharging some of his men, he was himself dismissed, as he believed, through their instrumentality. Hence the collision with them, ending in murder.

KANSAS.

Conductor L. S. Hamilton has been appointed Superintendent of the Neosho division of the Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad, with headquarters at Junction City.

—The Missouri, Kansas & Texas Railroad is nearly graded to Boggy Depot, fifty-two miles north of Sherman, Texas, and track is now being laid at the rate of about one and a half miles per day. It is expected that the road will be completed to Boggy Depot by the 15th of next month. Work is progressing rapidly on the Red River bridge.

—Between Lawrence and Topeka, a distance of twenty-nine miles, there are located five towns, all of which are striving to grow to cities of the first-class, viz: Williamstown, Perryville, Medina, Newman, and Grantville.

—The Atchison & Santa Fe Railroad has contracted with John Fletcher, of Topeka, to haul wood to Fort Dodge, for $25 per car, which is less than one cent per mile.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Saratoga races will begin on the 13th, when the association promise the finest sport ever provided for that locality.

—The Rev. S. H. McCollester, of Nashua, N. H., has accepted the Presidency of Buchtel College at Akron, Ohio.

—Niagara Falls have been stormed by bridal parties of late, and their Romeo and Juliet exhibitions in public have disgusted bachelors and driven old maids almost crazy.

—A Troy little girl has won a silver medal and at the same time laid a broad foundation for future imbecility by committing to memory three thousand verses of the Bible. We wonder what sort of people her parents are?

—There have been opened in Connecticut during the last year 157 miles of road, making now in operation over 881 miles of road, 129 of which is with double track, with a paid-up capital of $31,000,000, and a funded and floating debt of $19,000,000.

—A mother was amused the other day to hear this bit of "argument" from her little boy: "Mamma, I don't see how Satan turned out to be such a bad fellow; there wasn't any devil to put him up to it!"

—"Humph!" said an Englishman to a Scotchman, as they were walking over the fields, "oats are very well in their way, but in England we feed them to our horses, while here they are food for men." "An' just see what fine horses there are in England, and what fine men we have in Scotland!"

—Please illustrate the difference between a blunder and a mistake. Certainly; when a man, on leaving a social party, takes a poor hat in place of his own good one, he makes a blunder; but when he takes a good hat in place of his own poor one, he makes a mistake.

—Moltke, the Prussian field-marshal, is denounced by nearly the whole German press, for having said during the debate on the new military code in the German Parliament, "Let us vote for rigorous penalties; for, if our army, as it is said, is the people in arms, of course, there must be in it also rogues in arms."

—A trapeze operator, named J. P. Hill, met with his third fall for the season at Rochester, N. Y., last Thursday night, and we are not a bit sorry for him, though we rather admire the coolness with which he turned twice in the air to avoid lighting on his head. This trapeze business is only a question of time, and must inevitably end in a broken neck. The public expect it, and the prospect of a catastrophe enters largely into the attractiveness of the exhibition, and is part of what the public pay for. The performer expects it, and his salary is based on an estimate of the chances. When a performer once begins to fall, however, he had better retire at once. It is evidence that his luck has changed, and his doom is approaching.

—The wife of Disraeli is said to be at the point of death. She is an able, amiable woman, and has always been her husband's most efficient ally. Of her unflinching zeal in this, there is a curious story extant. When Disraeli was Prime Minister, he had a very important speech to make, which would perhaps decide the fate of the Ministry. After a restless, troubled day of preparation, he entered his carriage with his wife, and accidentally closed the door on her hand, nearly crushing two fingers to the bone. She bore the pain quietly, resolved that he should not be diverted from his great aim by any thought or fear concerning her; talked of his speech during the long ride to the Houses of Parliament, bade him good-bye with a smile, and fainted. When he came home triumphant he learned for the first time of his wife's hurt and heroism.

PARLOR POLITICS.

Prairie Avenue Invaded by Female Suffragists.

They Meet to Decide Between Greeley and Grant.

Mr. Reynolds Heaves In a Few Remarks and Gets Snubbed.

Committee Appointed to Prepare an Address.

The Executive Committees of the Illinois and Cook County Female Suffrage Associations met yesterday afternoon at the residence of Professor Brooks, No. 1803 Prairie avenue, for the purpose of ascertaining their political creed, and finding out which of the two great political organizations they are to fight during the coming campaign. It is true that their civil disqualifications do not allow of their fighting with the soldiers of the line, but they make admirable auxiliaries, or light troops, furnishing Havelocks and lint for their allies, and getting up ice cream festivals and fairs to raise bribery and corruption funds for their friends.

The celebrated midwife, Professor Reynolds, who has assisted in bringing several parties into the world, all of which have died under his unskilful hands, was also present. It is understood that if he is again guilty of malpractice, Mr. H. Reed, Esq., will get up an indictment against the Professor, and, if brought to trial, it will go hard with him.

Mrs. Fernando Jones took the chair, and stated that she was glad to say that the Democratic Convention had taken no notice at all of woman suffrage. That filled her with delight, because if the Democrats had indorsed the suffrage movement, ... they escaped that. Now they were ready for work.

At the request of the President, Professor Brooks read, with a moist and perspiring voice, which is a very common thing in July, the Philadelphia resolution on female suffrage, and also the one offered at Baltimore. The cause progressed. Its constituency gave faith. Dissensions disappeared. Free love had sloughed off. Of them they need say no more. Coalescence had ensued between the two great wings of the party. The woman was now in politics. Women had driven an entering wedge into politics. The heart of the subject would soon be riven asunder. A small spark kindles a large fire. Great oaks grow from small acorns. Patience shuffling the cards always wins. The pitcher which goes often to the well gets cracked at last. Philadelphia alone recognized women politically. Cincinnati might have done it. It should have given her a large and manly reception. Instead of that, it denied a seat to Mrs. Gordon. Theodore Tilton was there with his mouth shut, which ought to stamp him to political infamy, so far as eternal consistency was concerned. The recognition at Philadelphia was general. It was so much so as to be comprehensive, but it was not vague. Respectful consideration was all women wanted. Horace Greeley did not give it to them now, though he did when ... Like Captain Bunker, all that woman asked for was civilities of the commonest kind. Baltimore did nothing for woman. Now were women to throw away this opportunity to make this a political question, and keep it a live one. The opposition to Grant would be an argument against female suffrage. The Republican party four years hence, weaker then than now, would openly declare for female suffrage; and would not help it. No woman who believed in the rights of her sex could doubt where to stand. Greeley cared nothing for the civil service and other points in party platforms. Women had civil service and no land grants. Personally, she was an original Greeley man, and he hoped that she might have returned to the views of his youth; but when respectable women visited him, he treated them as no boor would do. Grant had never recognized women in the departments of government. He concluded by reading a letter written by General Cochrane to Mr. Stanton, on the subject of the female plank in the Philadelphia platform, which he called a shaky spiling, and they were a poor and pusillanimous array of martyrs who could be put off with such clap-trap, and swallowed the meagre plank at a gulp, and wanted more. The resolution was a juggle worthy only of the minions of a man who cut up words with his swords. He believed they would ultimately get the suffrage.

While the Professor halted, and tripped, and stumbled in his progress through the dark labyrinth of John Cochrane's hand-writing, the eyes of the ladies present gradually rose skyward, till they all formed an angle of ninety degrees with the horizon. Safford, himself, could have detected a discrepancy of a second between their angles of right ascension.

Mrs. Brooks thought the ladies were interested in the letter. They greatly preferred it to uninteresting ...

A lady in the corner thought so too; her cook had said her that morning.

After some incidental remarks on dry goods, the Chairman called upon Mrs. Reynolds, ... to give them information as to the "cause" there.

That lady, not having any speech in readiness, ... been notified. It was her ... that things quiescent.

The President said it was very difficult for the ... to unite. Those who had been Republicans ... Democrats ought to unite on the one question of female suffrage. They ... to, for the Democratic party had disappointed them, and there remained only the Womanish Republicans. As to Mr. Greeley, ... had said Mrs. Woodhull was the only woman in favor of suffrage who had influence, ... she had money. He had said he ... did not want the influence of the ... and to the woman to whose house ... then nominated, and around whose ... be and wept. Now they had a ... must organize and go to work. ... positive which appealed to every woman ... of Horace Greeley, the worst enemy ... woman. The President also related the story of the Cincinnati Convention, and the discourtesy with which Mr. Schurz would not recognize Mrs. Gordon. Mr. Greeley told her he wanted woman to stay at home and get their husband's ... which was simply an atrocious doctrine. Mrs. Leonard wanted to know if they proposed to unite with the Grant party, or simply work against Greeley.

Mrs. Jones did not precisely see the difference. They intended to work against Greeley and for Grant. Women had no objection to the latter. The gentlemen had elected him, and they must take the matter if they were not satisfied. Mrs. Leonard was willing to swallow General Grant.

Mrs. Mills thought it awful for intelligent women to have to swallow General Grant.

The President made the consolatory reflection that just as long as the world lasted, there would be stupid men, and so long as there were stupid men, women would have to indorse them. She knew all about it. She then called upon Mr. Reynolds to address them. Mr. R. had been ... audience for some time, as a ... saucer ... and when the President asked pussy if ... pussy jumped like a flash. However, in the progress of humaneness, it was necessary to refer to Mr. Reynolds, a great regard for the opinion of civilized mankind requires that mention should be as brief as possible. Especially is this the case in July, when heat, mosquitoes, and dust already operate on us. Therefore, it is only necessary to say that he spoke at great length, disagreeing with everything that had been said, and wanting the women, and the laboring men, and the reformers to hold another convention and get up another movement. He was ready to act as an ...

Mrs. Leonard did not think the workingmen favored female suffrage. Ignorance never did.

Mr. Reynolds defended the workingmen. He was poor, generally, but he was not a demagogue. After this interlude was over, Professor Brooks made some more remarks, and read some more letters. Since the remarks were long, and time is fleeting, it is impossible to give them.

The Professor having concluded, tossed the ball of conversation to the President, who held it for a while, and then tossed it back to the Professor, who asked if the Committee appointed to wait on Mr. C. B. Farwell and the other members of the Republican State Central Committee, and offer the co-operation of the Suffrage Society, had yet done anything.

Mrs. Jones said they had waited till Baltimore was over. Now that they had gotten new hats, they intended to go to the rooms of the Central Committee on Scammon Court. The Hon. Daniel Shepard, Esq., Secretary of the Committee, had told them that if they would let him know when they were coming, he would clean up his rooms and get Messrs. Bunn, Stillwell, and other handsome members of the Committee to attend. Mr. ... would make a speech. Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Scammon.

Professor Brooks moved to appoint a Committee of three to write an address to the women of the State.

Mr. Reynolds offered an amendment, that they hold a meeting at the Court House and have a large attendance. Thereupon he again got into a shoreless ocean of babble, compelling the President to hold her fan before her face, in order to preserve that gravity of countenance, that connection between the upper and lower lip, and that unwinking composure of the eye which is essential to a Chairman.

Mr. Reynolds also made a remark as to the ladies' quarrelling, but one or two gentle intimations were made to him that that thing would not do, and he withdrew his objection.

The Chairman called on the ladies to express their ideas, for they certainly had them. She believed they liked Grant, for they were said to be fond of buttons and titles; or rather, they liked bravery.

Mr. Reynolds again bounced up and objected to anything of the kind. We had had enough adulation of bravery. It was time to have this Government on peace principles.

Mrs. Leonard did not see any better person than Grant, though she did not like him.

Mr. Reynolds suggested Judge Waite, Judge Caton, Laird Collier, Mayor Medill, or James Brown.

The Chairman and Mr. Reynolds had a running discussion on the subject of politicians and places.

Mrs. Brooks's motion was agreed to, the Committee to be appointed by the Chair, and the address to be in prose or blank verse, and to be issued as soon as possible.

The Committee consists of Messrs. Brooks, ... and Loomis.

They then adjourned, to meet on the second day of September.

How Mexican Revolutions are Conducted.

The New York *Evening Mail* says: An American who has resided several years in the sister Republic, gives the following as the programme of a Mexican revolution: A Mexican leader obtains prominence enough to imagine himself justified in proclaiming a revolution. He immediately issues a pronunciamento announcing the fact, uttering patriotic sentiments, and full of the biggest words he can cull out of the Mexican vocabulary, put together with more regard for sound than sense. Under these circumstances he collects a crowd of followers, men who have been waiting and who get their living by joining the party of what they consider the best paying leader. Then the Government sends a small force to disperse this revolutionary movement. The opposing forces come within sight of each other, say at about the distance of a mile or so, and at once commence firing. One party retreats. The other camps on the bloodless field and announces a victory. In the meantime, their opponents have reached the nearest Mexican town, have levied a tribute upon it and given a ball in the evening. Then it is the turn of the others. They enter the same village in pursuit, levy a tribute and give a ball. And so it continues. This may seem more satirical than true, but to those who have endeavored to keep informed concerning Mexican matters, it appears to be as matter of fact a statement as could well be made.

AMERICANS IN EASTERN ASIA.

The testimony borne by intelligent travellers to the progress of American ideas and influence in Eastern Asia is very gratifying. One of the latest books of travel issued from the press is "Around the World; Sketches of Travel Through Many Lands and Over Many Seas," by the Rev. E. D. G. Prime, D. D., of New York. The author, with his wife and five friends, two of them ladies, left New York in August, 1869, for San Francisco, by way of Salt Lake City, visiting the Yosemite Valley and other celebrated places in California, and then took the steamer for Japan. After a glance at Yokohama, Yeddo, and Nagasaki, they crossed to Shanghai, and thence went on to Hong Kong, Canton, Macao, Singapore, Penang, and Calcutta. They visited the principal cities of Northern India, and left Bombay for Cairo, by way of the Red Sea. Jerusalem, Damascus, Constantinople, Athens, Naples, Rome, Florence, Venice, Vienna, Dresden, Berlin, Cologne, Strasbourg, Paris, London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and Cork, were subjected to their criticism, and they returned to New York in July, 1870, "more thankful than ever that this land is their home." Wherever they went they met with Americans, but, what was more to the point, they met with them not merely as travellers, but as persons holding useful and influential positions. American ladies and gentlemen have been the most self-sacrificing, intelligent, and successful of missionaries in Asia, a fact which has been candidly acknowledged by other nations. At Yeddo, Dr. Prime met with the Rev. Mr. Verbeck, an American missionary, who had been called to the head of the English department of the Imperial University. The principal College under his charge ... pupils, and Mr. Verbeck resided in a house provided for him by the Japanese Government, received a liberal salary, and was attended by a guard of soldiers wherever he went. Of Japan, Dr. Prime says, "there is much to encourage hope in regard to the future of the country. The growing disposition to conform the administration of the Government to the American model, and to introduce American science and arts; the increasing intercourse, official and social, with the United States; the sending of so many youth to be educated in the United States under the influence of our Christian institutions, and the calling into the public service at home of so many Protestant Christians and teachers, are remarkable signs which may well inspire hope."

At Shanghai, Dr. Prime witnessed an international boat race, the competitors being American, English, Scotch and German. It was won by the Stars and Stripes coming in four lengths ahead. He states that before reaching Shanghai he and his party had thought seriously of going up the Yangtse-kiang river as far as Kang-kow, 600 miles, and that they found "splendid American built steamers, with luxurious accommodations, making regular trips." From Shanghai he sailed in the steamer Sawonada for Hong Kong. He found the steamer everything that could be desired. "The commander of the ship, Captain Clark, is a graduate of Harvard College, a thorough seaman and a perfect gentleman. Another pleasure in sailing in her was that she floated the Stars and Stripes—ever a welcome sight, and most so when farthest from home." At Canton Dr. Prime found that an American river steamer plied daily between that city and Hong Kong. A hospital was established there in 1835 by Dr. Peter Parker, then a missionary, which has been a house of mercy to hundreds of thousands. During 1860 there were 26,457 patients, many of whom required skilful surgical treatment. During Dr. Prime's stay in the city several surgical operations of the most delicate and difficult nature were performed. The hospital was in charge of a skilful physician and surgeon, Dr. Kerr, of the American Presbyterian Board. At Amoy, an American Missionary, the Rev. David Abeel, had 1,300 communicants, with 32 stations and 28 chapels in the country round about. At Canton the Rev. Mr. Preston, of the American Presbyterian Board, conducted religious services in Chinese every day in his chapel, and thousands of the inhabitants had been to hear him. The American house of Oliphant & Co., of that city, had made large gifts to the cause of the mission, and had more than once placed their vessels at the disposal of the missionaries. In 1835 they gave to Mr. Medhurst, and a companion in his work, the use of a vessel for a missionary voyage of some months among the ports of China, and the following year they sent out from America another vessel to be employed in the same service. When Dr. Prime reached Calcutta, he found the American Zenana Mission in full and successful operation. It was undertaken in 1859 by "The Women's Union Missionary Society of America for Heathen Lands," their field of operation being the zenanas or homes of the women of India. Their work is one of the greatest importance, for women are the mainstay of religion everywhere. The following paragraph from Dr. Prime's work will fitly close these extracts from it relating to Americans in Eastern Asia: "The cars in India are after the European pattern, divided into compartments, but not equal in comfort to those of the same classes in England, and altogether inferior to those of our own country. The report of the Commission sent to the United States by the East India Government to examine our railroads was altogether favorable to our system of construction and management of cars, and especially of the Philadelphia cars. Immediately upon the publication of the report, an order was given for the remodelling of the carriages and the construction of others having the accommodations of the Pullman cars. An application was also made, through the British Minister at Washington and our own Secretary of State, for a competent American engineer to aid in remodelling their whole railway system."

THE POPE PROTESTS.

No Reconciliation With the Usurper's Government—The Holy Father Ready to Shed His Blood in Defence of the Religious Orders.

The Holy Father in Rome sets at rest all rumors of a possible reconciliation with the Italian Government in the following letter:

To the Most Reverend Cardinal James Antonelli, Our Secretary of State:

Forced by the sad circumstances which at present surround us to witness each day the cruel sight of fresh and violent attacks directed against the Church, we feel obliged to-day, as an absolute duty, to testify to your Eminence the profound bitterness which we feel on learning the decision recently made by the President of the Ministers of the usurper's Government, who has announced his firm resolution to present to the Chambers a bill for the suppression of the religious orders of this our city, the seat of the See of the Vicar of Jesus Christ, and the metropolis of the Catholic world. This decision, which reveals more clearly than ever the true end which they had in view when they first began to despoil the Apostolic See of its temporal dominion, is a fresh outrage inflicted not only on us but on all Catholicity.

* * * This being the case, it is not easy to understand how people can seriously speak about a reconciliation between the Pontifical Government and that of the usurper. What reconciliation can there be in the present state of affairs? It is not a simple question which has risen up in the order of politics, or in that of religion, and which can admit of a favorable solution by means of official negotiations. On the contrary, it regards a violent situation forced upon the Sovereign Pontiff, and which entirely destroys that indispensable liberty and absolute independence which is of vital importance to the government of the Church. In these conditions, for the Roman Pontiff to lend himself to conciliation, would be equivalent to a renunciation of the rights of the Holy See, which he has received as a sacred deposit from his august predecessors, and to resign himself, by an act of his will, to the frequent encounter of innumerable obstacles in the exercise of his supreme ministry; to leave the conscience of the faithful in a condition of anxiety and trouble; to close the way to all free manifestations of truth; in a word, to abandon spontaneously to the caprice of a Government, that sublime mission received by the Roman Pontificate directly from God, with the strict obligation to defend its independence by every human means in its power. No! we cannot stoop to approve these assaults against the Church, this usurpation of our most sacred rights, this culpable interference of civil authority in ecclesiastical concerns. Firm and immovable we will defend with honor, and by every means in our power, the interests of the flocks entrusted to our charge. We are ready to face the greatest sacrifice, and, if necessary, to shed our blood rather than betray any one of the duties imposed upon us by the supreme mission we have received from on high. With the help of God, we will never fail to give an example of strength and courage to the other pastors and ministers of the Church, who, by reason of the adversity of the times, sustain so nobly so many struggles in the cause of God, and for the welfare of souls, for the defence of the sacred legacy of faith, and for the integrity of the principles of eternal justice and morality.

Curiosities of the Brazilian Forests.

From the Anglo-Brazilian Times.

At the Matre de Dios plantation, on the bank of the Carnajino, the naturalist saw, on the 18th, a Sumauma tree whose trunk ten men with outstretched arms could not embrace, and under whose wide-spreading top, reaching eighty feet above the ground, 2,000 persons could stand with ease. At the same place he received a specimen of that rare reptile, the Chelonse, which resembles a tortoise, but has a long neck, four times as thick as its feet, and a flat head, something like a snake's. It is considered good eating, both as regards its flesh and its eggs.

On the 9th he had the opportunity of examining a fine Baccaba palm, on the fruit of which and the Assahy the poorer classes chiefly live, making kinds of lemonade, that from the Assahy a fine purple color, from their pulps. As the palms grow in abundance, and their fruits command a remunerative price at Para, they depend also upon their collection for the little money they need, and deliver themselves up to habitual and careless indolence, cultivating nothing.

Almost at the seaside he found a large Assacu (Hura Brasiliensis) a euphorbiacea, so poisonous that two gallons of its juice thrown here and there into the waters of an igarape (natural forest canal) is sufficient to kill all the fish in it during these tides. The juice is caustic, and is feared so much that no one ventures to cut down a tree until two or three days after making a deep cut in the bark to allow the sap to drain out.

In the same woods he saw some India rubber trees; and the jutahy, whose resin is employed on cuts and to glaze pottery, and of whose bark the Indians made canoes. In the same place, on the 20th, he noticed some Ataresa, a low, spinous tree belonging to the leguminous family, whose long extending and superficial roots are used for infusion for colds, and whose bark is valuable for tanning. The Andiroba, from whose seeds a fine sweet oil is extracted, existed there also; and in the driest part was a curious hypirieneaceo, which, when in flower, exudes a beautiful red sap from all parts and yields a small quantity of a fine wax, which serves as sealing wax and gives this name to the tree. From the grated red veins of the liber of the bark a resinous mucilage is obtained, which is good for itch, as is also the milk; and cloth, called titinga, is made from the inner bark.

A handsome Amaryllis of small height, and with a bulb of only one inch in diameter, grew in the sand and flowered within the water, carrying two or three flowers longly pedunculated.

Among the creepers was one known as the Hunter's cipo, which when cut yields a quantity of clear, tasteless water. But to obtain this, it is necessary to cut a piece off quickly, and to turn the upper end at once into the mouth, for the sap flows so fast that a piece over two feet long, and an inch thick, becomes dry in less than a minute. It ramifies greatly, but the principal trunk attains to six inches in diameter.

On Ilha des Oncas, at the entrance to the Puramanha (furo), there 500 yards wide, which passes through the island, he had the opportunity of seeing a hut made of the miriti and paxiuba palm. The walls were formed of the miriti leaves, sawed in half inch thick sheets, planted vertically, and from the paxiuba palm trunk and tied with palm leaf, twine, or creepers.

Usually two tiers form the height of the walls. The roof was thatched with leaves of the bussu or ubim palm.

The doors were made of a mat of miriti sheets, and rolled up by a cord. The partitions were constructed of the same material, and in the same manner as the outside walls.

WILL LIVINGSTONE COME BACK?

Curious Gossip of London Clubs—Has He Married a Princess of the Sun to Bear a Dusky Race?

London (June 27) Correspondence of the New York World.

There is some curious club talk in regard to the great explorer whom your man Stanley found, but could not bring away no more than he could pluck up drowned honor by the roots. It is conjectured that Stanley did not tell all he knows, or else that Livingstone did not permit him to discover all there was to be found out. A story is revived that was current some years since, but which, when it came to light in a Cleveland paper, on your side the Atlantic, was so vigorously pooh-poohed that men fancied there was no foundation for it. This story was to the effect that the reason why Livingstone did not come home was that he was happily married in Central Africa, and could neither bring his dear Princess with him nor tear himself away from her fascinating embraces. This story, it will be remembered, was said to have been brought down to Zanzibar by Arabs trading with Uzizi. It will be remembered, moreover, that long before Kirk or any one claimed to have tidings of Livingstone, either direct or indirect, the late Sir Roderick Murchison was in the habit of expressing himself as being assured of the traveller's visibility, and hooting at the notion that there was any truth in the report of his having been murdered.

Gossip points to the well-known impatience of civilization manifested by Livingstone on his former visit—his horror of lionizing, his disgust with book-craft—and quotes his declaration that it was easier to explore Africa than to tell about it. There is talk of his naturally nomadic disposition, and the well-ascertained fact that habits of life such as he has followed for so many years, joined to a roving spirit, become inveterate and uncontrollable. The quid nuncs shake their heads and tell of Rajah Brooke, Hester Stanhope, Lady Ellenborough, and many another English women and men who, crazed with "form-sickness," have broken bounds and fled to savagery for life. Livingstone, they say, expects to come back "some of these days," when the Ulysses spirit is quite worn out of him, but he has no definite intentions to return at any particular time, and his fixing two years as the period of time necessary to complete his discoveries by the exploration of 180 miles of river was a mere subterfuge to get rid of Stanley. It is further insinuated that this expatriation of himself is an old plan; that he himself made up the story of his murder, brought back by his Makalolo attendants, and that he has always prevented Dr. Kirk from getting news of him, and declined to communicate with him until the pursuit grew so strong he could no longer keep his existence a secret. I send you the gossip for what it is worth.

A VALET'S VENTURE.

A Titled Lady Robbed of the Contents of Her "Strong Box," $170,000 Stolen.

From the New York Herald, July 10.

For some time there has lived in apparently quiet retirement on the Marion Flats, in Utrecht, N. J., Mrs. Westrenau, a lady from the Kingdom of the Netherlands, who has had in her employ as a confidential valet, Frederic Eiler, a gentleman about 45 years of age. It came to the knowledge of the valet, it is alleged, that Mrs. Westrenau had in her "strong box" bonds of various Governments representing in the aggregate $170,000. This property was stolen from her custody, and she naturally conferred with the Consul of her country before taking any action looking to the recovery of it. There being no extradition law between the Netherlands and this country, no report of the robbery was made at Police Headquarters. Mrs. W., however, suspected her valet, and put certain machinery at work to entrap him. The result of her labors was that a civil suit was entered against one of the suspected parties in one of the civil courts of the city, and in due course of time the papers in the case reached the hands of Deputy Sheriff Judson Jarvis. Telegraphic despatches passed between Sheriff Brennan's office and the Consul for the Netherlands, and Baron Goricke, Minister for Foreign Affairs for the Netherlands. These resulted in the securing of an order of arrest by ex-Governor Solomon from Judge Smith, in chambers, for all the parties supposed to be implicated in the robbery. Mr. Jarvis and his special deputies, Messrs. Keyes and Curry, on the arrival of the steamship City of Brooklyn, on her last trip, arrested the valet Eiler, Mr. Ryndbout, a safe manufacturer, residing near the residence of the lady who had been robbed, a son of Ryndbout, and one Van Wyngaard, on the charge of robbery. Jarvis and his officers took their prisoners to a house in Hudson street, where Ryndbout had formerly resided, and succeeded in recovering all the property, including several thousand dollars' worth of stolen diamonds. The prisoners were then taken before the Consul, who recived their sworn depositions. From these it appears that Eiler, the valet became aware of the depository of the lady's valuables, and formed a conspiracy with the other prisoners to rob her. Ryndbout, who is a safe maker, was called into the compact, with a view of burglarizing the lady's strong box; but not being an expert, he failed, and the box was forced open. The entire property stolen was recovered through the instrumentality of the active Jarvis and his aids, and the only regret is that the absence of an extradition treaty between the United States and the Netherlands enabled the thieves to escape upon a bail bond. The Sheriff's officers have in this matter certainly shown that they can do a little "detective business" without sharing with either complainant or offenders.

The Cat Show at Sydenham Palace.

From a London Paper.

The cats exhibited comprised English, Manx, French, Russian, African, Smyrniote, Angoran, Persian, Siamese, and Australian; cats remarkable for smallness (one in this weighed only 2½ pounds), cats remarkable for bigness (one in this class weighing 19 pounds), old cats, young cats, knowing cats, a cat which suckled two squirrels with her kittens, a cat which was minus a leg, a cat which had "seven claws on each fore-paw, and five on each hinder one;" cats white, and gray, black, brown, blue, and red; cats long-haired and cats short-haired; cats which knew what mousing was to a T, cats which never saw a mouse; cats which had won silver medals and blue ribbons, and plated tea-pots; and cats belonging to noble ladies, and laboring men; and chief of all in this distinguished assemblage was the famous tortoise shell Tom who came forward again this year to claim the Blue Ribbon of Catdom, the first prize. The prime glories of the show were of course the Tortoise-shell Tom A 1, class 1, who was for sale, "the single wonder of a thousand years"—for a paltry two hundred and fifty gold dollars; and the royal cat of the King of Siam, a deliciously sleek dun colored creature of very compact form. The tortoise shell cat itself is a cross between a red tabby tom and a black and white female, the three colors being so fused in the progeny that the white is yellowed; needless to say a hair of it is not to be tolerated in the real tortoise-shell; so thus "for the second time in public," was his Tortoise shell Tomship a thoroughly pure tortoise-shell, as dark as a comb, without white spot or blemish about him. The Royal puss was the most distinguished visitor of the whole lot, and very properly, as becomes a Royal personage, haughty and indifferent. He turned his royal back on the plebeian audience and would not condescend so much as to look at his admirers, and this Royal example was in the whole consistently followed, notwithstanding the daring assaults with fans, parasols, catalogues, and umbrellas made by the ladies on the occupants of the cages. Not any number of well-directed prods made the creatures wake up from their dreamy indifference and persistent sulkiness, so that one was compelled to content one's self with looking at and admiring for the most part soft balls of fur. The sensation of the show was a black cat, Miss Chin-Chin, who lived in a cage with one Mr. Sweet, a remarkably knowing gray Siamese terrier; an "abnormal" cat which hopped about on three legs; a pure black cat with two pure white kittens, and a pure white cat with two pure black kittens; an Archangel cat with the brightest of snow eyes, and a coat of the softest gray; a yellow and white Australian cat, and last, though far from the least, a cage containing a cat, her kittens, and a pair of impertinent squirrels, reared by Mrs. Pase, with her own children. This was the prettiest and most interesting sight in the show.

GREENLAND.

Its Glaciers and Decreasing Temperature.

"I ascended once to such a level plane," says Dr. Hayes, "reaching eighty miles from the coast, at an altitude of five thousand feet. I was set upon by a tempest. The temperature sank to 34 deg. below zero. Nothing could possibly be more terrible than a wind under such conditions, except, perhaps, a furnace-blast. Mercury hardened almost to the consistency of lead. The moisture of the breath froze on the beard in solid lumps of ice. The drifting snow which came whirling along the icy plane was like the sand-clouds of the desert, which oftentimes overwhelmed travellers. There was no chance for life except in flight. It would be difficult to inflict greater torture upon a man than to expose him to such a storm. First comes alarm, then pain, then lack of perception. One of my comrades said: 'I cannot go any farther. I do not want to; I am sleepy; I cannot walk.' Another said: 'I am no longer cold; I am quite warm again; shall we not camp?' There was great need of haste and exertion, or we should all have perished. The whole continent of Greenland is, say, twelve hundred miles long by six hundred broad. This gives seven hundred and twenty thousand square miles of superficial area; and assuming the ice, which covers the greater part of it, to have the very moderate average depth of five hundred feet, we have a grand total of seventy thousand cubic miles of ice. All this vast accumulation is the property of ... climate since then, we observe that in the old chronicles of those ancient Northmen there is very little mention made of ice as a disturbing element in navigation. From the glaciers come the icebergs, and a fiord which receives a glacier is not habitable. The colony was destroyed by the Skraellings, savages now represented by the Esquimaux, who have held undisturbed possession of the country until now, when they are dwindling away. There is no story of ruin and decay more sad than this; the ruthless hand of nature has nowhere pressed so heavily upon the children of men. The little town in the wilderness is a quaint, happy place, where everybody is and smells more or less fishy, where the women wear fur boots and trousers, do not know that petticoats exist, but are as fond of jewelry as their Southern sisters, and perfect adepts in dancing and flirtation. The little company on board the Panther had a pleasant time of it in the 'fiord of the deserted homes,' before they steamed away southward to that of Sermitlialik, which means 'the place of ice,' there to witness phenomena such as are not to be seen elsewhere in the whole known world.

In Greenland the snow falls dry. The mountains are lofty; it never rains upon them, and a fresh layer of snow is laid upon them every year. Enormous quantities break loose and roll down the mountain sides in avalanches; but the amount is small in comparison with the deposit. The glaciers are the means of drainage of these great snow fields, which are turned to ice by a very simple process, and the ice flows to the sea. In many places in this awful country the valleys are so filled that they have become level with the summits of the mountains, and there is a desert waste of whiteness, smooth as the sea, and void of life as Sahara.

—It is said that Old Nick has a new punishment. When he meets with an unusually contumacious case among his subjects, he at once sets him to work at the problem of Louisiana politics. It brings the worst cases around all right in a single application. It's more than they can stand.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Dutcher's Lightning Fly Killer sweeps them off and clears the house speedily. Try it. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Burnett's Unrivalled Cologne (all sizes), Cocoaine, etc., for sale at Strebt's prescription drug store, No. 80 West Madison-st., corner of Clinton-st.

To keep the digestive organs in best condition during warm weather, take Effervescing Crab Orchard Salts. F. E. Suire & Co., Cincinnati, O. For sale by all druggists.

Try It, Mothers—Try It Now.—Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

For Moth Patches, Freckles, and Tan, use Perry's Moth and Freckle Lotion. The well-known reliable and harmless remedy for Brown Discolorations of the Face. Depot, 49 Bond-st., New York. Sold by all Druggists.

Best and Oldest Family Medicines.—Sanford's Liver Invigorator—A purely vegetable cathartic and tonic—for dyspepsia, constipation, debility, sick headache, bilious attacks, and all derangements of liver, stomach, and bowels. Ask your druggist for it. Beware of imitations.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.—This superb hair dye is the best in the world—perfectly harmless, reliable and instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints or disagreeable odor. The genuine Wm. A. Batchelor's hair dye produces immediately a splendid black or natural brown, leaves the hair clean, soft, beautiful; does not contain a particle of lead or any injurious compound. Sold by all druggists. Factory, 16 Bond st., New York.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—FOR 1, 2, OR 3 YEARS, A NEW 2-story and basement brick dwelling house, 10 rooms, handsome swelled front of pressed brick, with stone trimmings; 2-story brick barn in rear, with four stalls, and large rooms for carriage, buggy, and provender. Half block south of Madison at cars and omnibus. Rent $100 per month. Apply at house, No. 19 Honore st. JNO. G. ROGERS.

TO RENT—AT WINNETKA, ON MILWAUKEE R. R., Gothic cottage, 10 rooms, 4 acres of ground, looking over the lake; rent only $25 per month. R. M. GRAVES, Winnetka.

TO RENT—GOOD CHANCE FOR A SMALL American family to rent a new cottage, and board the lady owner for the rent. Apply at 19 Kendall-st., between Taylor and Polk-sts.

TO RENT—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS WITH barn; also house of 9 rooms, near Lincoln Park. Rent moderate. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

TO RENT—COMPLETELY FURNISHED—A handsome brick house of ten rooms, hot and cold water, and modern conveniences, at 17 Honore st.

TO RENT—DWELLING NO 776 WEST JACKSON-st., 8 rooms, with or without furniture. J. M. MARSHALL, 124 Clark-st., Room 5.

TO RENT—BRICK HOUSE OF TEN ROOMS on West Side east of Union Park. E. EUGENE CADWELL, 188 Madison-st., Room 8.

TO RENT—ONE OF THE FINEST RESIDENCES on the West Side, suitable for first class boarding house; will board with party renting. Address A 31, Tribune office.

TO RENT—TWO GOOD HOUSES OF EIGHT rooms in North Evanston, and one new gothic of seven rooms in Glencoe, or will be sold on monthly payments; price from $2,500 to $3,300; rent $25 per month. C. E. BROWNE, 34 South Canal st., Room 13, in the forenoon, and opposite the depot, Evanston, in the afternoon.

TO RENT—COTTAGE SIX ROOMS, WATER IN kitchen, 316 South Park-av.; rent $30. Apply to M. WILLIAMS, 707 Wabash av.

TO RENT—HOUSES ON MICHIGAN, PRAIRIE, and Wentworth avs. and at Highwood. Will sell or exchange. S. MEARS, 609 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—A HOUSE WITH SIX ROOMS, 585 Arnold st., south of Thirty-first st. Inquire on the premises.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—THE SECOND STORY OF 42 HAMilton-av., corner Adams-st., containing 4 rooms.

TO RENT—A SUIT OF FURNISHED OR UNfurnished rooms on first floor. Apply 389 West Washington-st.

TO RENT—AT 344 SILVER-ST, A FEW DOORS from Harrison, a nicely furnished front room for one or two gentlemen.

TO RENT—FOUR ROOMS AND TWO CLOSETS; gas and water. 782 West Madison-st., up stairs.

TO RENT—ROOM SUITABLE FOR TWO GENtlemen; also single room, without board, in a private family. 467½ Michigan-av.

TO RENT—TENEMENT OF SIX ROOMS NO. 275½ Madison-st., at $20 per month. Apply at 187 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED rooms, with or without board. All modern improvements. Apply 135 Twenty-ninth st.

TO RENT—6 ROOMS ON WEST MADISON-ST., near Robey, with barn if required. E. KENNEDY & CO., 79 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVING more room than they require will rent, furnished or unfurnished, 2 front rooms and closets, without board. West Side, near Union Park. Address Q 82, Tribune office.

TO RENT—WITHOUT BOARD, 279 WEST LAKE-st, a suite of front rooms nicely furnished, in a private family, suitable for four gentlemen.

TO RENT—SIX ROOMS, CLOSETS, &C., UPPER part of house 53 South Green-st., corner Madison.

TO RENT—LARGE FRONT ROOM, WITHOUT board, nicely furnished. Apply at 737 West Washington st, between Halsted and Green-sts.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR HOUSEkeeping; rent $35 per month. Apply at 177 East Twenty-first-st.

TO RENT—LOWER PART OF COTTAGE house, No. 364 Burnside-st., 6 rooms, pantry, closets, etc. Cheap $20. One block from street cars, corner of Thirty-ninth st. J. W. GOULD.

TO RENT—UNFURNISHED ROOMS IN SECond or third story of brick building, No. 105 West Randolph-st.; have gas, with water and closets on same floor. Apply at Room 3, No. 95 West Randolph st, up stairs.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

TO LEASE—ONE OF THE BEST DOCKS ON North Branch, 200 feet river front, well located for coal or lumber. Inquire at office east end Erie-st. bridge. GRAVES & CO.

TO RENT—THE 2D AND 3D FLOORS OF NO. 63 and 65 West Washington-st. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon's Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

TO RENT—STORE OF 58 WEST RANDOLPH-st, or lease for sale. Inquire in store, same number.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFUL STORES, BASEments, offices, and second floors in new marble front building on State-st., near Van Buren. C. S. WALLER, 320 State-st., up-stairs.

TO RENT—GOOD BARN, WITH WATER, AT 204 Adams-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENTS, LOFTS, and offices in new building, 320 to 321 State-st. W. WALLER, 320 State-st, Room 6.

TO RENT—HALF OF AN OFFICE, ROOM 3, 34 South Clinton-st.

TO RENT—SPLENDID BASEMENT, 663 WAbash-av., adapted for small business and housekeeping. Rent $30 per month. Reference required.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OAKWOOD BOULEVARD—THE new Boulevard (100 feet wide), connecting the two great North and South Boulevards. Choice lots on this, to be beautiful street, 25x125 feet, each, to an 18 feet alley, between Vincennes av. and South Park-av. I shall sell on long time, but will sell a few, if taken immediately, at from $100 to $125 per foot on easy terms. A liberal discount will be made to cash buyers. Title perfect. There is nothing south of the city more sure to advance, or which commands such great and important advantages as it is property. Convenient to steam and horse cars and boulevards, water and gas, schools, churches, good neighbors, stores, &c., besides fronting on a street that is certain to be beautiful and improved by the South Park Commissioners, for the public benefit and at the public expense, without cost to the property holders. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 418 Michigan-av., near Thirteenth-st.

FOR SALE—WE NOTICE LARKIN & HALL of 75 Canal-st., corner Madison, Room 4, have the choicest collection of residence lots, both in and out of Chicago, that are to be found in the market; abstracts of title guaranteed perfect; call and see them.

FOR SALE—CHOICE LOTS ON LEAVITT, Oakley, Shaber, and Davis sts; also on Nourse-av, at very low prices and easy terms of payment; also, several large lots from 180 to 180 feet in depth on Humboldt Boulevard, only two blocks from new depot; fare, 5 cents; terms to suit. G. B. GRIFFIN, 220 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. SAMPSON, 16 SOUTH Clinton-st: Lots outside the fire limits near schools churches, and street-cars on Mitchell, Henry, and Catharine sts, between Centre and Ashland-avs; also, a house, lot, and barn, house contains 9 rooms, water in, barn room for two horses.

FOR SALE—19 LOTS ON FIFTY-THIRD-ST., just west of Reuben-st. (Ashland-av.), at a bargain for cash, as I am in want of money. Address Y 36, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—MONTHLY PAYMENTS, WEST Side improved; would exchange for unimproved. GEORGE D. PEASE, 73 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW TWO-STORY HOUSE AND lot, No. 128 Walnut-st. Apply on premises.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN DWELLINGS—$7,500 for brick house, east front, near Thirty-second st., nicely finished, worth $9,000. $3,000 for frame, Calumet-av., corner Twenty-third-st., long lease, very desirable. $5,500 for brick, on corner lot.

GEORGE H. HESS, Southeast corner LaSalle and Monroe.

FOR SALE—$600—$250 CASH WILL BUY A LOT on Douglas place; balance 1, 2 and 3 years at 8 per cent. J. S. GOULD, 354 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FIVE ACRES ON HYMAN-AV.—A great bargain, if taken immediately. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 124 South Clark-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—TRINITY CHURCH PROPERTY, known as old Trinity Church, ... feet on Jackson-st., between Wabash and Michigan. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's buildings, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE FOR 20 YEARS—CAnal-st., 100 by 150 feet, east front on Canal-st., near Adams-st., opposite proposed grand depot. SNYDER & LEE, No. 14 Nixon's building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—CHOICE ACRE PROPERTY, IN the South and West Divisions, near city limits, very cheap. GEORGE V. BYRD, 355 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—50X80 FEET ON UNION-AV. NEAR Drexel Boulevard, at a bargain. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—I WILL SELL A FEW MORE LOTS on Taylor st, near Southwestern-av, for $800 each, on easy terms. JOS. B. CHANDLER, 369 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—OAKLEY-ST.—No. 188, LARGE house and large lot, good location, near Fulton-st; price low. S. K. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

FOR SALE—ON SMALL MONTHLY PAYments, a two-story house of 10 rooms, bath room, etc., with lot, on Peoria-st.; neighborhood excellent. Inquire of J. M. HIRSH, 88 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—YOU CAN BUY AN 11 ROOM brick house with gas, water, sewerage, furnace, pipes, speaking tubes, &c., on a lot worth fully $2,500, for from $5,000 to $5,600, only $500 down. J. S. SCOVEL, 78 Madison st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, CORNER Warren-av. and Stanton st.; must be sold at once. J. C. McCORD & CO., 448 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—20 ACRES ON EIGHTY SEVENTH-st; running from Indiana to Kankakee av. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—26 FEET ON CANAL ST, NEAR Adams. Only $600 per foot. The owner wants an offer. J. C. McCORD & CO., 448 Wabash av.

FOR SALE—LOTS 25X125 FEET EACH FRONTing east on Douglass Park, south on Sixteenth-st, 3 blocks from the station, and 1 block from Riverside Boulevard, making very easy access to the centre of the city. These lots, with the improvements in progress, will equal in value Union Park lots in five years. Call and see plats; terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner of Monroe and LaSalle sts.

FOR SALE—NEW HOUSE, 11 ROOMS, WITH all modern improvements, near Lincoln Park. Only $500 down, balance easy. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FEW MORE OF THOSE $250 LOTS on Fearney st., near California-av. Apply at once to 187 East Madison-st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—GOOD LOTS ON ALL THE STREETS between Twenty-third and Thirty-ninth-sts., and between State and Wallace. All out of fire limits. Perfect titles, warranty deeds. A very small payment down, 5 years at 8 per cent. ALBERT CRANE, 83 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—MARBLE FRONT HOUSE ON Van Buren-st, near Ashland-av., 2 stories and basement, with all modern conveniences, cheap; immediate possession. HENRY WALLER, Jr., 150 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—100 LOTS AT A BARGAIN ON terms to suit, fronting Western-av., Polk st, and Campbell-av; sidewalks and water; parties wishing to build no money required down. Inquire on the premises or at 135 Clark-st, in bank.

FOR SALE—SPLENDID LOTS NEAR LINCOLN Park. Five years' credit given to those who build. These lots are in the best residence district of the North Division. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY JACOB WEIL & CO., NOS 19 and 121 LaSalle st, 40 acres on the corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Sixty-fifth-st, running through to South Park av; can be subdivided to make 10,000 feet frontage on some of the best streets running south. This property is in the market for thirty days, for the price of $2,500 per acre. $70,000 can remain on it for long time at 8 per cent interest. Whoever will buy it is certain of making $100,000 out of it within two years.

FOR SALE—VALUABLE 20 ACRE BLOCK IN the city on Thirty-first st, and known as Block 7, Section 21, T. 39, R. 14 East. Title direct from the Canal 21 years ago. Come examine it and you will all want it. Send in your bids, gentlemen. E. H. CUMMINGS, Office Parlors 3 and 4, No. 100 East Randolph st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN—14-ROOM HOUSE, east front, on Calumet-av., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-ninth-sts, with lot, or house will sell lot alone. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—NEW COTTAGES FOR SALE ON 5 years time, monthly payments, interest six per cent. Water on premises, and convenient to cars, on Thirty-second st, east of Wallace st. Apply to FRED T. FISHER, No. 70 Canal-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR LOTS ON MOORE-ST, NEAR Western-av.; very cheap if taken within one week. READ & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, HOUSE AND fifty feet of ground, with good barn, on Peoria-st., near Adams, for one week; abstract brought down since the fire. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE 2 STORY FRAME HOUSE, with 75 foot lot in the southeast corner of Lincoln and Hubbard-sts.; sale must be made soon if at all. MEAD & COE, 79 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BUSINESS LOT ON MADIson, second lot from corner of Oakley-st., at a great bargain. Apply at 167 East Madison, CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS ON EASY TERMS; monthly payments if preferred, corner Milwaukee-av and Dyersey-st. Parties desiring cheap homes or wishing to invest small capital with a view of large profits, will please give us a call. WISNER BROTHERS, 125 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE, 10 rooms and stone foundation; barn; and lot 50x125 feet, south front on Warren-av., near Ashland-av.; immediate possession; easy payment. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS 24X200 FRONTING ON Oakley, between Fulton and Lake-st., outside fire limits. No cash payment required of parties who wish to build immediately. Perfect title. SNYDER & LEE, 14 Nixon Building, northeast corner Monroe and LaSalle-sts.

FOR SALE—25 ACRES ON SOUTH PARK-AV., west of Cornell. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—7 LOTS, EACH 100X133 FEET, IN Westfall's South Shore Subdivision. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—THREE BUSINESS LOTS ON MADison-st. near Western-av, at a great bargain. Apply for three days at 187 East Madison st. CAMPBELL BROS.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOT ON CAMPBELL Park, only 2½ miles from the Court House, and three blocks from Van Buren-st cars; terms easy and long time to those wishing to improve. Apply at 187 East Madison st. CAMPBELL BROS.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—WASHINGTON HEIGHTS—WE have now one new subdivision at Washington Heights recorded, and are now ready to offer the public some of our most valuable land, in lots or by the acre or block, at great bargains. The property we are now putting into the market is among the most valuable and most beautiful of all the company's lands. The prices and terms are such as that any one can secure a fine home lot within two minutes' walk of the depot. We also have six fine new houses nearly ready for occupancy, which we will sell on a small portion of the purchase money down, and the balance on monthly payments. Call and see the plots at this office, Room 7, No. 150 Washington-st. Blue Island Land and Building Company. GEO. ... CLARKE, Superintendent.

FOR SALE—AT HIGHLAND PARK—BRICK house, with bathrooms, water closets, and all modern improvements; carriage house, barn, and ample grounds, all for $11,000. Large frame house, and lot 100x300 ft, for $6,500. Several residences at from $2,500 to $6,000. Also, a number of residence lots in choice locations. HAMMOND & WATSON, 54 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT RIVERSIDE—I HAVE TWO blocks of very choice lots, situated in the grove of heavy timber in the centre of Riverside; for sale on very easy terms. Apply during forenoon to Dr. G. D. BEEBE, Room 13, northwest corner Market and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—LOTS FOR LABORING MEN—WE have a few of the choicest lots at South Lynne for sale at a price considerably less than the regular figures. SAYLES & WALKER, 47 Central Union Block, corner of Madison and Market-sts.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES AT ENGLEWOOD, fronting 660 feet east on Halsted-st. G. W. MILLER, 95 East Harrison-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—50 LOTS 25X125, IN Hyde Park, $25. 5 lots in Jefferson, 3 blocks from depot, $100. 5 lots at Washington Heights, $75. 5 lots at North Evanston, $100. Titles perfect. CULVER & HOVEY, 109 West Washington-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS—$400 and $425; $100 cash and $15 per month. JAMES H. HILL, 389 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—ONLY $10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY till paid for—Desirable lots at Washington Heights, high and dry, with trees on them; 1,000 feet from three depots; $150 to $200; train reaches city before 7 a. m., leaves after 5 p. m.; large number already sold. Call at 9 a. m. and go and see them. TRUESDELL & BROWN, 173 West Madison-st.

FOR SALE—1 TO 10 ACRES IN STAVE'S SUBdivision, in Section 25, 38, 14. F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison st.

FOR SALE—NORWOOD PARK—SEVERAL blocks, lots, and houses and lots, or exchange, at very low prices; no safer place to invest. S. K. WELLS, 45 Hubbard-court.

SEWING MACHINES.

SINGER OFFICES OF J. N. WILKINS, 22 South Desplaines-st., and 167 Milwaukee-av. Machines sold or rented on easy monthly installments, and work given in payment if desired.

WEED SEWING MACHINE OFFICE, NO. 177 South Halsted-st.—Machines sold on monthly payments. Work given for all machines. Machines repaired.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—NELLIE C. (X HER MARK)—Once more, and for the third time successful, without fail. CHARLIE WORTHINGTON, 283 West Washington-st.

PERSONAL—IF S. H. HAMMOND IS IN THE city he will please address K 17, Tribune office.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—DRUG CLERK—A GOOD MAN TO take charge of the manufacturing department in a first-class store. Address M 26, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GROCERY clerk. One not afraid to work. Apply at 108 and 110 Twenty-second st.

WANTED—SALESMEN IN CITY AND COUNtry for an article just out, and needed in every family. BOUGHTON & CO., 272 West Madison-st., up-stairs.

Trades.

WANTED—TWENTY MASONS CAN FIND steady employment, at good wages, at Duluth. COMSTOCK & HARVEY.

WANTED—TWO FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE trimmers, and one carriage smith immediately, by HYNES & MOORE, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR MACHINISTS; NONE BUT steady and first-class workmen need apply. Address OHIO BUTT CO., Prison, Joliet, Ill.

WANTED—SHOEMAKERS TO WORK ON misses' and children's machine sewed shoes; one bottomer and heeler, one trimmer, one laster, and one stitcher (lady). Apply to PAYNE, STELLE, CASS & CO., Nos. 24 and 26 South Canal-st., fourth floor.

WANTED—A TURNER, ONE USED TO TURNing balusters, newells, &c. Also a scroll sawyer, and man to run sticker. Apply at 45 Lumber-st.

WANTED—TWO GOOD AND RELIABLE MEN, who understand the business of putting up railroad tanks. Must be good mechanics, and competent to take charge of setting up tanks on the line of railroads. Inquire at McEWENS' 243 North Wells-st., Chicago.

WANTED—AN EXTRA GOOD EXPRESS wagon blacksmith; also, 2 helpers, at express wagon manufactory, cor. Twenty-third and Burnside-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD AND CAKE baker. Apply at No. 594 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A CARPENTER. APPLY AT ROOM 29 Exchange Building, cor Clark and Washington-st., between 11 and 12 o'clock a. m. to-day. D. GOODMAN & CO.

WANTED—A GOOD JOB PRINTER—A steady and reliable man, to travel, and solicit orders for several articles indispensable to every printer. A rare chance. Address C 37, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO BOOK BINDERS—TWO FINishers, three forwarders, and one blank book sewer. Apply to CULVER, PAGE, HOYNE & CO., 118 and 120 Monroe-st., fifth floor.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE painter, to do finishing, for which I will pay $3 a day, the year round, at W. O. BUDD'S Carriage Factory, Ottawa, Ill.

WANTED—A FEW PLOW FITTERS AND ... with steady employment ... Naperville Agricultural Works, Naperville, Ill.

WANTED—A PRACTICAL PHOTOGRAPHER to take charge of and run a gallery. 180 West Madison st. GEO. S. MOORE.

WANTED—A GOOD BREAD BAKER. ALSO, a first-class cake hand, at MANDEVILLE'S Domestic Bakery, 124 Twenty-second st., corner Michigan-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE—MAN TO WORK in garden, greenhouse and barn; wife to do kitchen work. Must understand their business. Call at 355 Twenty second st, near Archer-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY, 2 GOOD SALESmen to sell pictures and mirrors on time. Large demand. Good pay. 253 Sedgwick-st.

WANTED—A BOY 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD TO take care of horse, milk, and work in garden. Inquire at 550 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TRAVELLING AND SPECIAL agents, to represent the National Life Insurance Company, of Chicago, in city and country. The "reciprocal" plan, inaugurated by this Company, reduces premiums to one-third old rates, and makes the Company popular and easy to work. Liberal inducements to live men. Call forenoon. Home office, 78 and 80 Van Buren-st.

WANTED—MEN LOOKING FOR EMPLOYment, to call on KIMBALL & CO., 169 West Madison-st. Business legitimate. Pays better than wages.

WANTED—MAN AND WIFE, WITHOUT children, to go to Maywood; 30 minutes' ride from the city. Man to take care of horse and cow, and do work in garden; woman to cook, wash, and iron. Apply at 221 Michigan-av., lake front, between 9 and 2 to-day.

WANTED—MAN TO WORK ON A FARM near the city. Wages $20 a month and board. Apply, this morning, at 11, at UHLICH'S HOTEL, corner Twenty second and State-sts.

WANTED—BY A WHOLESALE HARDWARE firm, a bright, active boy, 12 to 15 years old. Must live with his parents. Address, in handwriting of applicant, HARDWARE JOBBERS, care of Carrier No 56.

WANTED—TO LEAVE POSITIVELY TO-night for Lake Superior, 500 men, wages $2.25 to $2.50 per day; board, $4 a week; plenty of station-work at 25 to 30 cents a yard. Fare and board furnished to the work by CHRISTIAN & BING, 101 South Canal st, up-stairs.

WANTED—FOR LAKE SUPERIOR, 200 GOOD laborers; wages, $2.50; board, $4. Foreman goes with men to-night. Call at 127 West Washington for transportation. N. & J. STAUGHTON, Contractors.

WANTED—300 MEN FOR THE C. P. & S. W. R. R. (Illinois); wages, $2; 500 for Wisconsin Central, 100 for Indiana, 15 tie-cutters, 15 cents each; track-layers and spikers, $2.50 per day; free transportation; no office fees. ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph.

WANTED—500 ROCK-MEN, TUNNEL-MEN, and graders for the Northwestern; good wages; no office fee; 200 track-layers and spikers for North Pacific; wages, $3; two years' job; leave sure to-day. Apply early to ANGELL & COAKER, 21 West Randolph, only authorized agents for both companies.

WANTED—A STEADY, EXPERIENCED MAN to take charge of horses, and make himself generally useful about the house. Apply at 183 West Washington-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 GOOD MEN TO WORK IN barn and 1 driver, this morning. No drunkards need apply, at Twelfth st. 'Bus Barn. W. A. RUSSELL.

WANTED—1,000 ABLE-BODIED MEN ON THE Menomonee extension of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway. Wages from $... per day; board $4 per week. Healthy climate; station work at the highest price; free fare; no office fees and no deductions afterwards from those that work three months on the road. As I am the only employed agent for the head contractor, Alexander Wallace, I advise everybody out of employment to go with me and get steady work and sure pay. I leave Chicago twice a week. Temporary office at 55 West Indiana-st., entrance from Union-st. AUGUST KOHLER.

WANTED—200 MORE MEN, TO LEAVE TO-night, for the Menomonee Railroad; wages from $2.00 to $2.25 per day; also, 25 teams, $4.50; free fare and no office fees; also, 20 farm and sawmill hands; high wages; bring your baggage, and leave Chicago. 73 West Kinzie, and 55 West Randolph.

WANTED—100 LABORERS, AT HORN'S PIER, Wis. Inquire at 105 North Desplaines st.

WANTED—A GOOD MAN TO WORK ON stock at Crossman & Co's Livery, Boarding, and Sale Stables, 414, 416, and 418 Randolph st.

MACHINERY.

AMES' ENGINES, PORTABLE 3 TO 40 HORSE power; threshing, 8 and 10-horse; circular saw-mills, Forsman's grinding mills, corn-shellers, belting, &c. COLLINS EATON, 79 South Canal st.

BLANDY'S STATIONARY AND PORTABLE engines, circular saw-mills, boilers, shingle machines and saws. Western Branch office, 53 South Canal-st. F. W. NORTHROP, Agent.

FOR SALE—A 75-HORSE POWER LOCOMOtive boiler, in perfect order, will sell for half its value. WM. McGREGOR, No. 28 South Canal-st.

MACHINERY—ECONOMICAL STEAM ENgines and boilers, Rider governor cut-off engines, Dubois patent air-front boilers, caloric engines, hoisting machinery for mines. G. S. DUBOIS Agent, 34 Market-st., Central Block.

WANTED—A GOOD SECOND HAND HOISTing engine; vertical engine and boiler, about 7x12 cylinder. Address H H, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—TWO DREDGING machines, with or without boats. Address A B, care F. B. Duck, 413 West Van Buren-st. State price and condition of machines.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—STABLE, WITH 1 OR 2 stalls and room for carriage, with water, within the district bounded by Ashland-av., Lake, Robey, and Jackson-sts. West Side. Address, stating monthly rent, W 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—DESK ROOM BY A NOtary Public for Cook County. Address E 86, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PLEASANT COTtage of 5 or more rooms, between Kinzie and Van Buren-sts, on West Side, by a responsible tenant. Will buy some furniture. Address C 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A NICELY FURNISHed room for single gentleman, within 5 minutes' walk of Twenty-second-st. and Wabash-av., east of State st; references given and required. Address Z 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—COTTAGE OR MEDIUM house, furnished preferred, on South or West Side, in good location, pretty well out, by a small family. Pay in advance if required, and best of city references; would rent for summer only, if preferred. Address, with price, WINTER, Room 4, 441 Wabash-av.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—EITHER SILENT OR active, with from $10,000 to $15,000 capital, in a first-class retail house in this city, established nearly six years, but lost heavily by the great fire in October last; to the right man this is a chance seldom offered in a straight-forward, legitimate business, and regular ... Address in confidence, with real name, ... Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—I WANT TO MEET AN energetic man with about $15,000 who will engage in an established business that will pay large profit. Will refer to some of the best men in Chicago, who are acquainted with the business. Address W. 45 Tribune Office.

PARTNER WANTED—A BUSINESS MAN with $300 or $500 to join me in an already established well paying business in an excellent locality. Address, O. 29 Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $5,000 IN A SAFE paying, manufacturing business in this city. Goods staple, yet a monopoly. Address U. 29 Tribune office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SETTER DOGS, 19 MONTHS old, at No. 297 Archer-av.

FOR SALE—A PASS TO LINCOLN, NEB., AND return, for gentleman and lady, at large discount. Good until Dec. 31, 1872. Address O 75, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE LARGE NO. 3 RICHARDson & Boynton's wood furnace (portable), eight registers, and 50 feet of iron fencing with 5 posts. The above is all new and will be sold way below cost. Address or apply at W. W. KEYHOE, No. 30 North Wells-st.

FOR SALE—LIBERAL ILLINOIS BANK charter, both savings and general. Inquire at Room 3, 188 Madison-st., or address WM. E. SMITH, 35 University-place.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—SOUTHERN lands. Perise H. Webster, from Memphis, Tenn., will be here a few days, and has some choice lands—improved and unimproved—well located on rivers and railroads in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, North Carolina and Texas; will exchange for Chicago property or goods. P. H. WEBSTER, 712 Madison st, from 9 to 12 a. m.

FOR EXCHANGE—FINE FARM, 180 ACRES, with or without stock and crop, near large town in Eastern Iowa. Will take city property or sell on long time. BALDWIN DAVIS, 146 East Madison st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

200,000 BEAUTIFUL CREAM COLOR ... stock brick, especially for fronts of buildings, for sale, very cheap. These bricks are superior to the Milwaukee pressed brick, and will be delivered at $20.00 per thousand. MUSSELWHITE & CO., Brick Commission Merchants, 49 West Lake st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES WITHOUT NEWSPAPER NOTICE. All law business done. NEWELL PRATT, State and United States Attorney, 404 South Clark st.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED; FEE AFter decree; scandal avoided; nine years' practice in the Courts of Chicago. Address P. O. Box 1037.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, and the other to take care of children and do second work. Inquire ... Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, IN A PRIVATE FAMily, to do general house work, at 157 Locust st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork, in small family. Apply 663 West Jackson.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO HOUSEWORK; good wages given. Apply at 676 West Lake-st., corner of Wood-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for a small family. A good girl will have a permanent home. Call at 374 North Wells-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. Must be a good cook, washer, and ironer. Apply at 953 Prairie-av.

WANTED—THREE GIRLS TO DO KITCHEN work at restaurant 123½ Michigan-av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS AT 1112 PRAIRIE-AV., one for general housework, the other a young girl as nurse. Two who would like to work together preferred.

WANTED—A COOK; ALSO A BOY OR GIRL TO do the chores, at the Clara House, 341 South Clark-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG PROTESTANT GIRL, reliable and neat, to take care of a baby eight months old. Call, with references, at 1036 Wabash av.

WANTED—ONE FIRST-CLASS COOK, WASHer, and ironer, and one girl to do second work. No Irish need apply. Call at 164 south Peoria-st., immediately.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR DISH WASHing. Apply immediately at 751 Wabash-av.

WANTED—WOMAN COOK FOR ALL KINDS cooking. 360 South Halsted-st.

WANTED—GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSEwork; good wages paid; also, a nurse. Apply at 70 North Peoria st.

WANTED—A GOOD DOWN STAIRS GIRL TO cook, wash, and iron for a small family. Inquire at office of W. H. COLVIN, 45 River-st, Chicago.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL ACCUSTOMED to the care of children. Apply at No. 75 Calumet av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A NURSE GIRL to take care of one child; good wages. Apply at 339 Warren-av, corner Oakley.

WANTED—TWO GOOD GIRLS AT 196 MICHigan st, to do general housework.

WANTED—A GOOD, WILLING GIRL TO DO general housework. Apply at 848 Wabash av.

WANTED—TWO GIRLS, ONE TO COOK, wash, and iron, the other to do second work. ... Twenty fifth sts.

WANTED—GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEwork in small private family. Also, a good cook in a private boarding-house. 391 Michigan av.

WANTED—GOOD GIRL TO DO WASHING and ironing at 102 South Park-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR GENeral housework in a small family. Good wages to a first-rate girl. 1080 Indiana av.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER AND ironer at 53 Marshfield-av., between West Van Buren and Tyler-sts.; must have good references.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A COMPETENT DRESSMAKER TO go to the country to take charge of a shop. Address M 47, Tribune office.

WANTED—THREE DRESSMAKERS, AND 3 to work on ladies' underwear, at 281 Third-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—5 GIRLS TO IRON SHIRTS AND 5 to polish, at 866 Cottage Grove-av.

WANTED—A HEALTHY WET NURSE. APply at 833 West Washington-st.

WANTED—WET NURSE, IMMEDIATELY—without child preferred. Apply at 705 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—3 GOOD CRACKER PACKERS (girls); steady employment and the best of pay. Apply to C. L. WOODMAN & CO., corner Canal and Adams sts.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

West Side.

38 AND 40 WEST MADISON-ST.—SINGLE rooms with board, $5.50 and $6 per week; day board $3.50 per week.

50 SOUTH MAY-ST., BETWEEN MADISON and Washington-sts, a large, nicely furnished front room, with board. Suitable for two or three gentlemen, or gentleman and wife. Gas; both hot and cold water.

250 WEST MADISON-ST—TO RENT, WITH or without board, nice and newly furnished sleeping rooms; can also furnish first-class table board at reasonable prices.

607 WEST MADISON-ST., ONLY ONE BLOCK from Union Park—A large furnished room with board, also a front parlor unfurnished, except carpet.

623 WEST ADAMS ST., NEAR UNION PARK—Fine suits of unfurnished rooms, with board; house, neat, modern, and surrounded by fine grounds; very fine location and No. 1 Table.

South Side.

194 BURNSIDE ST., NEAR NINETEENTH, and one block west of State-st.—2 nicely furnished front rooms with board.

328 THIRD-AV—BOARD AND LODGING, for a few young men; also a few day boarders wanted.

510 WABASH-AV.—A SUITE OF DESIRAble and handsomely furnished rooms, with board; also single rooms. Apply at 508 Wabash av.

529 WABASH AV—TO RENT—FRONT rooms, with board, en suite, furnished or unfurnished.

548 WABASH-AV—A LARGE, WELL-FURNished room with a bay window, to rent, with board; also room for two gentlemen.

609 WABASH-AV.—NICELY-FURNISHED front room, with board; also single room; references exchanged.

1071 WABASH-AV—LARGE FURNISHED front room and closet, with board; also single room.

1111 PRAIRIE-AV—LARGE FURNISHED front room and closet, with board; also single room; prices very low for the summer.

1111 PRAIRIE AVENUE—LARGE FURnished front room and closet with board; also, single room; prices very low for the summer.

1123 INDIANA-AV—ROOM NICELY FURnished, with board; gentleman desires a room mate.

1390 STATE-ST.—PARTIES CAN BE ACcommodated with good board and splendid rooms, large or small, at reasonable prices.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—FOR SELF AND WIFE, SUITE OF rooms, with board, south of Twenty-second st and east of State-st. Give price, &c. Address D 88, Tribune office.

BOARD—WITH UNFURNISHED ROOMS, FOR gentleman and wife, and furnished room for single gentleman, on South Side, north of Twenty-second st and east of State-st. Address V 45, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

LAUNDER'S LOAN OFFICE, 120 TWENTY-SECond-st., corner Wabash-av., Room 2. Money to loan on diamonds, watches, &c. Established, 1854.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, $5,000 to $50,000 at 9 per cent, smaller sums to suit, and loans on leased ground and on Illinois farms. Real estate paper bought. B. GROSSMAN, Room 11, 151 Monroe-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, By G. S. HUBBARD, Jr., 79 South Canal-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON HOUSEHOLD FURNIture—Pianos, houses, and other chattels. E. ROGERS, Room 43 Central Union Block.

WANTED—TO BORROW, FOR ONE YEAR OR more, $10,000 or $20,000, on one of the most substantial buildings on Lake-st; cost over $40,000, rents for $10,000. Address F 81, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE, REAL ESTATE notes. Call at Room 8, 326 State st.

$200 TO $400 TO LOAN—LONG OR SHORT time on leasehold real estate, or second mortgages. Room 2, 79 West Madison-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on Chicago or Cook County Real Estate. Five years time at ten per cent. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 124 South Clark st., Room 8.

$10,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT, ON Chicago or Cook County Real Estate. Five years' time at ten per cent. J. T. MATTHEWS & CO., 124 South Clark-st., Room 8.

$100,000 TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT on long or short time, on good security. 511 Wabash-av. H. LOWY & H. J. CHRISTOPH.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THURSDAY MORNING, CHARLES Isaac, a little boy, 6 years old, fair face, had on striped suit and black felt hat. Any information will be thankfully received by his father, JAMES ISAAC, 24 Charles-st., Fifth-av.

LOST—BAY MARE, WITH THREE WHITE feet; strayed from 35 University-place, afternoon of the 11th. A liberal reward will be paid for her return.

LOST—A BAY HORSE, SATURDAY MORNing July 6, from stable rear of 341 West Washington-st. He is light bay, with large head, about 15 hands high, and weigh about 1,050. Whoever will return or give information at the above number will be liberally rewarded.

LOST—A BAY MARE, LETTER T ON HER right shoulder, only one shoe on, had a rope around her neck. $10 will be paid for her return to EDWARD FITZGERALD, 4 Almon st.

LOST—A MEDIUM-SIZED BLACK SPANIEL ... small ... hair left between the ears, and ... answer to the name of "Frolic." $10 reward will be paid for his delivery at 17 South Canal-st. ELSON T. WRIGHT.

FOUND—ONE BLACK COW, WHITE ON head and back; no horns; any one who will pay expenses and prove property, will get her at 507 North State st.

STRAYED—FROM UNION STOCK YARDS, June 30, a dark bay mare, left feet white, stripe in face, branded on left hip. Reward will be given for return to 1838 South Halsted-st.

TAKEN UP—CAME INTO THE BARN OF Hill & Carr, near corner of Thirty-first and State-sts, one gray mare. Owner call and pay charges, prove property, and take her away.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—PROFITABLE EMPLOYment—We wish to employ gentlemen and ladies to solicit orders for the celebrated Improved Buckeye Shuttle Sewing Machine. Stitch alike on both sides. It will stitch, hem, fell, tuck, cord, bind, braid, gather, and ruffle—and sew from the finest nainsook to heaviest overcoatings and leather. For further particulars, address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, Ohio, or St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED—FOR THE STRUGGLE OF '72. A grand chance. Nothing ever offered like it before. A novelty in political and popular literature. Agents address Union Publishing Co., 165 Twenty-second-st., Chicago.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE, TO canvass for an article which finds ready sale, and yields a profit of $5 to $10 per day. Apply at once, 334 South Ann-st., Chicago.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

PIANOS AND ORGANS TO RENT. SECOND hand instruments at bargains, from $15 to $275, at W. W. KIMBALL'S, corner of Wabash-av and Thirteenth-st.

SMITH AMERICAN ORGANS IN 44 DIFFERent styles, for parlors, lodges, halls, churches, etc. W. W. KIMBALL, corner Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

THE HALLETT, DAVIS & CO. PIANOS ARE found only at W. W. KIMBALL'S, Wabash-av and Thirteenth st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

FOR SALE—SOME ALMOST NEW BEDROOM and kitchen furniture. Four good rooms to rent at $15. 153 Paulina st, corner W. Indiana, up stairs.

PARTIES WISHING TO DISPOSE OF FURniture, carpets and general household goods will do well to call on J. H. PIKE & CO., 151 West Lake st. All kinds of goods sold on commission at private sale and auction.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—TWO VERY DESIRABLE LOTS ON Sangamon-st, at half their value, for a term of years. Apply at 204 West Adams-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN IN ... store; have had ten years' experience as salesman. References furnished. Address A 57, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PHYSICIAN (diploma from Canadian University) ... position, or form a partnership with a person having capital to start business in some thriving town of the West. Ten years experience as druggist, three in practice. Address Box 21, Delhi P. O., Ontario, Canada.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—A BOSTON BUILDER, desires to engage as superintendent of buildings. Can furnish some extra good help. For an interview address, W. 33, Branch Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO BOOK AND JOB Printers.—A practical printer who has had experience for several years as foreman ... would like to effect an engagement with party desiring the services of such a man. Address A 77, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A PRACTICAL builder, as superintendent of works. Address D 39, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY COACHMAN; many years' experience; best of recommendations. Address T 28, Tribune Branch office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD MAN AS teamster for a wholesale house, or to drive express wagon; well acquainted. Good references. Address B 75, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—AS MESSENGER, OR day or night watchman, by reliable person. No reference. Address, for 5 days, R 83, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A THOROUGH practical English farmer to take charge of a stock farm. Address B 79, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—IN ANY POSITION where trust and integrity are required, by a reliable, well-educated man of some business experience. Good penman, quick and accurate in figures, and understands general bookkeeping. Address K 66, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE young man, who writes a good hand and correct in figures, as a collector and to do general office work; is well acquainted in the city; can furnish the best of city references. Please address W 94, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BARTENDER, BY a young man of some experience, sober habits, good personal reference given. Address H. J. K., 30 South Canal-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—AS NURSE. CALL OR address 257 West Madison-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG DANISH girl, with best of reference, a place to do general housework in a small private family on the West Side. Address 41 Cornell-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A FLOUR AND FEED STORE AND LEASE for sale; situated in one of the best business streets in the city. For terms, &c., address Q 14, Tribune office.

ALDWELL'S BREWERY AND MALT HOUSES, situated on Simcoe st, in the City of Toronto, comprising one of the largest and most complete establishments in the Dominion, for sale. Are in working order and in operation. Capacity—brewery, 120 barrels per day; malt houses, 24,000 bushels per week. The undersigned is prepared to treat with parties who may entertain the purchase. Full information on application. T. D. ALDWELL, Toronto, Ont.

A WATER MILL, WITH A DWELLING HOUSE and 33 acres of land, for sale cheap. The mill building of stone, 3 stories high; two run of burs; machinery complete and perfect; a solid stone dam; water the year round; in one of the best wheat growing sections of the state; one mile from R. R. station. The mill now doing a good custom and retail trade. Address GEO. H. WINN, Wheatland, Iowa.

AN ICE CREAM SALOON WITH STOCK AND Fixtures for sale. Location first-class. Call on premises, No. 96 South Halsted st.

A PARTY WITH $5,000 OR $7,000 CAN PURchase an established tobacco and cigar business, lease and fixtures included; also, valuable agency for a popular brand of chewing. A rare chance for the right man. Good reasons assigned for retiring. Address for five days, B 81 Tribune office.

A PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE IN ONE OF the most delightful localities of the city to dispose of on moderate terms. Furniture and carpets for sale if desired. Address N 89, Tribune office.

A LAUNDRY DOING A SPLENDID BUSINESS in one of the best locations in the city for sale at a great bargain. T. C. LAMB & CO., 127 West Washington-st.

A FIRST-CLASS BOOT AND SHOE STOCK for sale in Rochester, Olmstead County, Minnesota. First-class store and trade, in a thriving and pleasant city of some four thousand inhabitants, in one of the best counties in the State. The only reason for selling, the owner wishes to go into the wholesale trade. Address Box 1223, Rochester, Minn.

A CIGAR AND FRUIT STAND FOR SALE, first class location. Terms cash. Address for three days, R. 37, Branch Tribune office.

A RARE CHANCE TO PURCHASE A THRIVing stove, tin and furnace business of 13 years' standing, in one of the most flourishing cities of Iowa, with privilege of renting the store now occupied. The oldest house in the city. The proprietor can be seen on the 16th and 17th insts. at the office of JOHN F. RATHBONE & CO., 30 and 32 South Canal st, Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCE SELDOM OFFERED—Large hotel to rent, and furniture for sale, one-fourth cash; monthly profits over $2,500. 118 Clark-st.

BUTCHER-SHOP FOR SALE IN A THICKLY-populated neighborhood. Satisfactory reasons given for leaving. Apply at 816 Hubbard-st.

ONE OF THE BEST LOCATED PHOTOGRAPH galleries in Chicago for sale—Cheap rent; doing a good business; good reasons for selling. Apply to JEROME GOODSPEED, 81 Carpenter-st.

DRINKING SALOON—LICENSE OBTAINED; the most fashionable and best patronized on the South Side. Satisfactory reasons for selling. Address immediately A 43, Tribune Branch office.

FOR SALE OR RENT—HOTEL WITH 100 rooms, well furnished, bar, billiard room, &c. Address HOTEL, 254 East Water-st., Milwaukee.

GROCERY STORE FOR SALE—GOOD LOcation, will be sold cheap; for cash. Address X 71, Tribune office.

ICE CREAM AND COFFEE RESTAURANT, IN a splendid locality, doing a first class business, for sale cheap. Reason for selling, leaving the city. Address M 95, Tribune office.

LEASE, STOCK, AND FIXTURES OF A GROcery doing a good business for sale. Apply at 885 South Jefferson-st.

ONE-HALF INTEREST, OR THE WHOLE OF one of the best-located prescription drug stores in the city for sale. Great inducements for cash. Address U 11, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—THE BEST PAYING SAloon in the city, opposite Turner's City Slaughter House. 585 Archer-av. Inquire on the premises.

TO ATTORNEYS WANTING TO GO WEST—I call your attention to a fine opening for a good abstract and real estate law practice, in one of the best towns in Kansas. A. PATTERSON, 71 North Clark-st.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL for sale of one of the old established wholesale liquor houses having a first class trade of $125,000 per annum. Stock not large; will sell all or part. Fixtures cost $1,000. The business can be increased to any extent. Address L 75, Tribune office. Only those meaning business need apply.

THE INTEREST AND GOOD WILL OF A well-established business for sale. Present trade from $200 to $400 per day sales. Profits large, business safe, and no risks. The above will be sold with store and office fixtures, lease, &c. Low rent up to 1st May 1873. Address M 10, Tribune Office.

THE BOOKSTORE AND NEWS DEPOT IN the Post Office Building at Council Bluffs, Iowa, for sale. Has a well established trade ranging from $15,000 to $20,000 per annum. Rent moderate. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Amount of stock about $4,000; fixtures, $1,500 cash, balance in bankable paper. For further particulars apply to Western News Company, Chicago, Ill., or address the proprietor, J. P. GOULDEN, Council Bluffs, Iowa.

$500 SECURES MY HALF INTEREST IN $1,600 stock of genteel cash business now realizing $300 monthly. Established three years. No bonus asked. 98 West Washington-st., Room 4.

$1,200 WILL PURCHASE A GAME, PROduce, and poultry-house, doing a business of $40,000 per annum. Established four years, rare chance to secure a very profitable business. T. C. LAMB, 127 W. Washington-st.

$100,000 CAPITAL WANTED IN A MAchine (iron) Manufacturing business, which is already established on a large basis, and capable of increase. Yields good margin of profit, and is located in a large city in New York State. Address "MANUFACTURER," P. O. Box 3057, New York City.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES, CARRIAGES, harness, and wagons, 421 State-st.

A FINE STOCK OF PHAETONS, JUMP SEATS, basket phaetons, Concords, business wagons, top and open buggies, and light carriages of every description at I. S. TOWER & BROS., manufacturers and dealers, 105 South Clinton-st, near Madison.

FOR SALE—ONE LEATHER-TOP BUGGY—new, warranted; must be sold to-day, and one horse cheap, at 756 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BRICK YARD DUMP Carts with harness to match. Just the thing for Brick Yard men. GOVERNMENT GOODS DEPOT 195 and 197 Lake st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, BUGGY AND HARNESS. Will be sold at a bargain. Apply at 179 South Water-st., cor LaSalle.

FOR SALE—A FEW FIRST-CLASS HORSES fit for Eastern market, one fine carriage team; also single drivers. Rear 171 West Liberty-st, near Halsted-st 'bus barns.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD SOUND WORKING horses, weighing 2,800 pounds; will sell cheap, as present owner has no use for them. Apply at ... Kinzie-st.

FOR SALE—THREE HEAVY HORSES, $60 TO $75 each, at 117 West Washington-st.; also, wagon and harness, cheap.

FOR SALE—CHEAP, TWO HEAVY TEAMS OF horses, wagons, and harness complete, together with steady work until the 1st of January at $5 per day; owner going East. Address rear 133 and 135 East Adams-st.

IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF A TOP OR OPEN buggy, phaeton, carryall, business wagon, one or two-seated—in fact any kind of a light carriage or wagon, and wish to purchase cheap, don't fail to call and examine our stock. Work made to order in first-class shape and warranted. FLETCHER, LAZEAR & CHENEY, 148 Michigan-av.

I WILL PAY A LIBERAL PRICE TO SOME REliable person who is shipping horses to New York if he will take a pair for me. HIRAM HADLEY, 136 State st.

WANTED—TO BUY A GENTLE PHAETON horse for a lady to drive. Address Q 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A GOOD SECOND-hand top buggy, phaeton style preferred. Call on or address E. F. WEBSTER, with J. D. Easter & Co., 70 South Canal st.

WANTED—40 OR 50 GOOD 'BUS HORSES, AT Twelfth-st. 'Bus Barn. W. A. RUSSELL.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A RELIABLE PARTY WANTED WHO CAN command the requisite number of laborers and give bonds for performance of the service, to contract for docking and loading about 100,000 telegraph poles during the season. Call on THOS. ORTON, Supply Agent W. U. Tel. Co., Sixteenth-st., near State.

CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING AND miscellaneous goods of any kind, by sending a letter to I. GELDER, 564 State-st.

I WILL PAY A LIBERAL PRICE TO SOME REliable person who is shipping horses to New York if he will take a pair for me. HIRAM HADLEY, 136 State-st.

WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN WITH $5,000 to $20,000 cash to take one-half or half interest in a large wholesale and retail establishment that is well located and doing a first-class business. Those meaning business and having the money, address H P, 133 South Clark st, Room 1.

WANTED—ALL PARTIES WHO ARE INTERested in ditching and under-draining their land, to know that I have a perfect working machine for laying drain-tile, which reduces the expense of laying tile 50 per cent. Address, for particulars, JAMES I. BUTTLER, Mendota, Ill.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE SIX HOUSES, FOR cash, to be removed. Apply to F. A. BRAGG & CO., 45 East Harrison-st, or J. SHEOR, cor. State and Thirty-ninth-sts.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—NEW HOUSE AND LOT IN city for a small farm within 50 miles of Chicago. Address N 44, Tribune Office.

BLAKE VS. BLAKE.

Fifth Day of the Trial of the Winnetka Divorce Suit.

What a Couple of Prying Servants Saw and Heard.

Neighbors of the Blake Family Tell What They Know About Mrs. B. and Thompson.

The Trial Adjourned Over Until Next Monday.

The fifth day of the trial of the case of Barnum Blake against Christine Blake, for divorce, was used up yesterday, in the Superior Court, before Judge Gary and a jury, the case being still with the original complainant, Mr. B. The parties in interest were present punctually.

ARTEMAS CARTER,

of Winnetka, where he has resided twenty-three years, was the first witness. He is in the lumber business. He testified: I know the parties to the suit and Mr. Thompson. I have seen Thompson and Mrs. Blake out walking, once on my premises on the Lake shore, in the dusk of the evening, during April or May, 1870. On another occasion, I saw them walking easterly on Lake street, in the city. The lake shore is about a third of a mile from Blake's house, and there is a grove in the vicinity. I think they were sitting down on a bench that is there, looking at the lake.

Cross-examination: Never saw them walking alone but twice, but have seen them at Winnetka, walking in company with Mrs. Thompson, and I think at other times others were with them. Think it was in April or May, 1870. I saw them in Chicago.

IDA SIMPLEMAN

was one of Blake's servitors up to nearly the time of the rupture in his family arrangements. She testified, in substance, as follows: I am a married woman, having been married July 24, 1870. My husband is a farmer, and we live in Wisconsin. Before I was married I lived at Blake's from May, 1869, until the 1st of June, 1870, when I went home and stayed ten or twelve days, when I returned to Blake's. Went off the 5th of July and was married. I did the kitchen work at Blake's, and washed the family linen. I remember when Mr. Hemingway was expected to preach. It was some time in March, 1870. I went to church with the hired man, Bart, and the hired girl, Schroeder. Blake and Johnny also went to church, Blake going first. Just before we went, Mrs. Blake came and called us to hurry up and go to church. She said the bell had rung and Blake had gone. Before going I saw Thompson at the house; he went round the green-house. I said to the hired man, "Mr. Blake has not gone," and he said, "That is Mr. Thompson." Charley and Walter Blake were playing on the snow banks in the street. Hemingway did not preach. I stayed at the church about an hour; Blake had preceded us. Did not see Mrs. Blake or Thompson when I got back. Mrs. Blake told the hired man to go along with us; he said his boots were poor, and she told him to black them up; they were good enough. A few days after that I had occasion to go to get a step-ladder to fix the curtains in the dining room. I listened at the door and heard nothing; I went in and Mrs. Blake was standing with her hand on Thompson's shoulder. I bade him good morning, and he said nothing. I asked where the step-ladder was, and she told me it was in the green-house; to get it and not to bring it back. They were in the back parlor, and the blinds were closed. It was after 8 o'clock when I went in, and Thompson stayed until after 11. I did not see him leave, but Mrs. Blake went with him to dinner at Thompson's, where she stayed, coming home before the 5 o'clock train. Blake was at Chicago that day, but he got home before she did. I remember once after this that Mrs. Blake, Thompson, and his wife went out riding; Mrs. Blake had us get up the best dinner we could. We put on the china. When they came back, she said, "Don't stir us, we want a rest." In about a quarter of an hour she said to put on the dinner. Blake was in the city. He returned on the 2 o'clock train. He had dinner, and then went out into the yard; the others had not then got through. I know of Mrs. Blake's going alone to Thompson's house. I let her in at the door once in the spring, after the dinner occasion; that was at past 11; she said she had been down at Thompson's; she said she had drank some of his whiskey, and it had made her "awful tight." I led her up stairs, and went to bed. Once Mrs. Blake came into the kitchen and sat down on a broken chair, and tumbled down. She sung and whistled, and Charley said, "Mother, you had better go to bed, you are drunk." Thompson used to visit the house alone, in the morning and afternoon; at first not often, but afterward oftener. Then Blake was not at home. Heard Blake more than once tell his wife not to go to Thompson's, and she told him to mind his business. He also told her a number of times that he did not want Thompson to come there, when she told him that if he did not like her company he might lock himself up. I heard her call Blake and the children fools a number of times. Mrs Blake commenced going to Thompson's in the summer of 1869, when Blake was away. Blake frequently went away, and then Mrs. Blake went to Thompson's and to Chicago every day,—sometimes to Chicago twice a week and sometimes more. I remember once when Mrs. Blake had been at Thompson's she came home and told us to get up some dinner. She returned to Thompson's, and Blake came and asked why we did not put the dinner on; we told him Mrs. Blake had told us to wait for the Thompsons, and he said the "rascal" was there all the time, and to put the victuals on the table. [Which statement of Blake's was ruled out, being incompetent.] Blake was at home when the dinner was ordered. I ironed some shirts, collars, and cuffs for Thompson, by direction of Mrs. Blake. I remember once getting a fresh ham, which Mrs. Blake carried down to Thompson's; also, two pieces of roast beef, peaches, and milk; she told me not to tell Blake about it. Heard her a number of times refuse to walk out with Blake, but she often walked out with Thompson in the afternoon and evening; she also rode out a number of times with Thompson,—never with anybody else. I remember that Mrs. Blake was sick once in the winter for a couple of weeks. She came down one morning and had a packet under her arm. She went out of doors, and came back and went up stairs. In April and May, 1870, Mrs. Blake came to Chicago once or twice a week,—alone sometimes, but as other times with Thompson. In June, 1870, Mrs. Blake did not treat her husband kindly. On the occasion of the dinner well, Blake sat down. Mrs. Blake came in and said, "Why didn't you wait for us?" and he replied he wanted his dinner, and didn't want Thompson there all the while. I remember on the 18th of May, Mrs. Blake went to Chicago with Thompson. Blake was at Port Washington. It was a very warm day. When Mrs. Blake came home she was very red, and sweating all over; she said it was a warm day in the city, and she had many jobs to do; she brought home some wall-paper and a little package. Have heard Blake tell his wife not to go so often to Chicago; to take the money and do her business at once. She told him to mind his own business. Frequently heard her ask Blake to go to Thompson's, which he refused to do, saying he did not like Thompson, and she would go alone. I saw Mrs. Blake meet Thompson at the train, but never saw her watching for him. Took milk over to Mrs. Thompson's, by direction of Mrs. Blake, who told me if our children hadn't enough I should pour water into it. During April and May she treated Thompson more kindly than her husband. She scolded and talked, and called him a fool. He told her to stay at home and attend to her business. She was always friendly to Thompson.

Cross-examination: I reside five miles behind Port Washington, where my parents live. I have been accustomed to go to Port Washington, and have known Ed. Blake and Mrs. Bostwick, Blake's son and daughter, since May, 1869. My father had been acquainted with Blake before that. This is the first time I have made a statement about these matters. I never talked with Mr. Blake, Ed. Blake, or Mrs. Bostwick about this matter. Was at Blake's after Mrs Blake left the house some time, and heard of the trouble at Port Washington. Blake asked me what I knew, and I told him what I had seen, as I have told it here, neither more nor less. Augusta Schroeder was present; it was in the sewing-room; he wrote it down with a pencil, and Augusta told him at the same time; our stories were not quite alike, but I can't tell wherein they differed. Nick Keiffer, of Port Washington, signed the statement for me. He is a clerk on Ed. Blake's pier. That was after I left Blake's. Keiffer copied the statement, and read it to me; he came to my house with Barnum Blake. I was mistaken when I said I made a statement to Blake in the sewing-room. I was present and heard Augusta Schroeder testify. This statement was read over to me in the summer of 1870, and not since that time. I am now stopping at Blake's since Tuesday, and Blake read the statement to me again since. While I was at Blake's I was mostly in the kitchen; I was not often up stairs except at house cleaning; was not much with Mrs. Blake, and I very seldom attended the door. Did not watch Mrs Blake. It was some time in the spring of 1869 that Mrs. Blake went to Thompson's to invite them to dinner; it was also in the same spring that Mrs. Blake told us to get up a good dinner; it was in the winter of 1870 when she came home drunk. Augusta Schroeder was sick abed on that occasion. Blake was in bed. When the paper was read over to me, Blake remembered the things the same as I did, and he told me he wanted me to swear to what was in the paper. Since the statement was made, I saw Barnum Blake twice before I came back to Winnetka; once last winter he came to my house, but we did not then talk about this case. I was not in Chicago or Winnetka in May, nor was I notified to come as a witness then. There was but one occasion when a step ladder business occurred; that occurred a few days after Hemingway did not preach. I told Blake everything I knew when I came back from Port Washington, when Augusta told all she knew, in the sewing-room. I understand when you ask me if I made a statement to Blake now, but I did not this morning. I can't remember who was at dinner at Blake's house on the last Sunday of May, before I went to Port Washington. Mrs. Blake only visited Thompson's house; I did not see her go anywhere else. Of course, there were other neighbors. Mr. Bassett lived across the road from Blake's, but I do not believe she went to other people's houses. I knew Bassett, West, and Wright as neighbors, and that is all. Of the neighbors who came to the house, Thompson came most frequently. I never carried provisions to Thompson's house. Mrs. Blake carried them. As to the milk, I can't tell when it was, except that it was in the summer of 1869. I never fetched anything from Thompson's, and when I came back from Port Washington there were no dishes or plates of the Thompson's in the house, nor anything that belonged to them. I never saw any of Thompson's pictures in the house. There were pictures in the parlor; I don't know anything about pictures, and did not often go into the parlor. The ironing for Thompson was in the summer of 1869, twice. I can't say whether Nick Keiffer, who wrote my statement, is a witness for Blake. He lives at Port Washington, and is Ed Blake's clerk. I can't tell why I say that Hemingway was to preach in March; it was very warm; I cannot say if any ladies or gentlemen were to dinner at Blake's that day. The green-house door was the door to the house nearest to Thompson to come into the house. In summer it was left open,—in winter closed. It is all on the front side glass. I can't remember when I last saw Thompson and wife dine at Blake's house, but I can swear that Blake never went to dinner or tea at Thompson's house. I never heard Blake use hard names or ... his house all my life-time. I heard Blake several times say he did not like Thompson. I can't say when it was, but sometimes I was carrying dinner on, and then I heard them, and Augusta was not there, but was about the house dressing the children. I always heard him say she should stay at home and attend to her business. I cannot fix any date. I can remember the occurrence of the 18th day of May, when Mrs. Blake came home sweating, because we wanted to go home. This was put down in the paper Keiffer wrote, and Blake said it was all right.

AUGUST BARTH,

another of the servants in the house of Blake, testified in substance as follows: My folks live at Port Washington, and I live in Winnetka at present with a Mr. Anthony. I worked with Blake from April 2, 1869, to May 15, 1870, and since that I worked for him again from December. I remember in the beginning of March, I was in the bath-room, and the girls were dressing. She urged them to hurry up, and asked me to go to church, but I said that my boots were bad, and she told me they were good enough, and I went on with the girls, but did not go to the church, because I heard there was no church. I went down to the lake, and came home in the evening. In the spring of 1870 Mr Thompson and Mrs. Blake would use Mr Blake's buggy to ride out a good deal; most of the time I saw them, they were alone, generally in the morning at 9 or 10, and then Blake was not at home. I never knew them to ride out alone when Blake was at home. I have seen Mrs. Blake go toward Thompson's, but I did not watch to know where she went. I let her into the house one evening at about 11 o'clock; Blake generally went to bed at 9 o'clock. I don't know where she came from; she asked me where the folks were, and I told her in bed. This was in the winter. I was once, a couple of weeks before Christmas, in the kitchen, when Mrs. Blake sung and whistled, and was going to sit on a broken chair, when 'Gusta took hold of her, and Charlie told her to go to bed, because she was drunk. Blake had liquors in the cellar, which he kept locked up; she once told me to open it, which I did, and she got a bottle of something—I do not know of what. I have seen Mrs. Blake walking alone on Blake's sidewalk, going north, some times after sundown, and in the morning. I once saw Thompson and Mrs. Blake on the cars, going north toward Winnetka, and he had his hand on her shoulder. Once Blake went on the train with me to get some trees, and I saw Thompson on the platform; he saw Blake there, and got off. I saw him go toward Blake's house. I never heard any conversation between Blake and his wife as to Thompson. I have seen Thompson come to the house frequently, but I did not watch to see how long he stayed. I can't recollect a single instance of his coming alone when Blake was at home. Blake ... in August, and before that time there were not very frequent visits between Thompson and Mrs. Blake. I never heard Blake say anything to his wife about her visits to Thompson, or Thompson to their house. I was once standing in the kitchen, and heard Mrs Blake call Blake a fool; heard no other words, and only heard it once.

Cross-examination: In August, 1869, I first harnessed Blake's horse for Thompson and Mrs. Blake; after that perhaps five times, not more. I also harnessed it for Mrs. Blake and Miss Parks. I don't remember that Mr. West, Mrs. West, or Mrs. Delano have ridden with Mrs. Blake. Mrs. Wilson once rode with her. I don't remember that Mrs. Thompson ever rode out with Thompson and Mrs. Blake. In May of 1870, Mrs. Thompson did ride with them once or twice—twice in May. He only rode twice out in May. In April, they rode out three times. I can't say whether Mrs. Thompson went with them or no. Blake was at home in April. I don't know where he was, but he was away some time in May. These April rides were taken in the morning. I was first told I would be wanted as a witness by Barnum Blake, in the fall of 1870. I made a statement at the Union House, Port Washington, to Blake, which he took down, and I signed it. I saw it two months ago, at his house, and have had it read to me several times. I never read it, but Blake read it to me. It was read to me again at Blake's house. I did not see it. "I don't know that what he read was the same paper as I signed." Have talked about the case with Blake once or twice. I am 21 years of age. I worked for Blake since the separation from December to March last. When I heard Mrs. Blake call Mr. Blake a fool, I heard none of his conversation, not even his reply. "I heard his voice, but did not hear what he said. I never heard Blake use profane language about his premises, as I know of." I was in the second kitchen, and Mr. Blake and his wife were in the dining-room, when I heard her call him a fool. I was not in the room; did not see them there; "don't know if anybody else was there, and I think she was speaking to him." When Hemingway was to preach, I did not go to church; I left Augusta and Ida on the way to the church; they went on, and I went to the lake.

Re-examination: Mrs Blake used generally to go to forenoon church on Sundays.

To Mr. Dow. I never saw Blake go to church with her. I never attended the church she went to, and don't know whether Blake went with her.

CHARLES SCHROEDER,

of Winnetka, testified: I have lived at Winnetka four years and some months, where I had worked some, but lately I have done nothing. I have known Blake since he lived there, as well as Thompson and Thompson's wife. I saw Thompson and Mrs. Blake walking alone one Sunday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, north from Blake's house toward Wright's Grove, which is next to Blake's house; this was in the last part of May. They were in my sight when I stopped looking at them. Once in the day time I saw them walking north.

Cross-examination: Saw them walking in the evening of the Sunday at the last of May; can't tell whether it was the last Sunday or the Sunday before that. I was going to Jacob Conrad's saloon at Winnetka I never told anybody but Fricke, who was with me, until Blake asked me about it. I suppose he got a statement from Fricke, but I don't know what "statement" means. Mr. Blake told me that Fricke was along with me that night, and he said Fricke gave him a statement; he told me this when Fricke left Winnetka last spring a year ago, a year after the thing happened. I was at Blake's house when we talked about it; he read to me what Fricke had told him.

JAMES R. WEST,

of Winnetka, next testified: I am a broker and commission merchant; know Blake, his wife, and Thompson. I saw Mr. Thompson and Mrs. Blake once walking together, alone, on South Water street, going east. Never saw them together in Chicago, otherwise than near the cars. I once saw Mrs. Blake on State or Dearborn street, looking into a store window. At Winnetka I have noticed that the families were very familiar; I am opposite Thompson's, and a short distance from Blake's.

Cross Examination: The families were very intimate. I have seen Blake at Winnetka, walking with Mrs. Blake,—he has called at my house with her. It was no uncommon thing for ladies and gentlemen to walk about Winnetka of an evening; I have walked of an evening with Mrs. Blake; I don't know that Blake was mad about it. I walked up towards Wright's Grove with Mrs. Blake once after the moon had risen; we went north as far as or by the side of Wright's property. I left the Blakes' house, where Blake was. There was with us a Mr. Belden and Miss Parks, but they left us, and we came home together. This was at about half-past 9 or 10 o'clock at night, in the spring of 1870, very shortly before the separation of the Blake's.

J. D. KILBOURNE

next testified: I am a dentist. In 1869 and 1870 I had an office in Chicago at No. 118 Clark street. I know Blake and his wife. During November to January I attended to the teeth of Blake's children. Blake came to my office to get the dates when I operated upon the children; he gave me the dates and signed the paper, and I have no doubt the dates were correct. On the 19th of November, 1869, January 15, and February 5, and February 16, I attended to Julia, Walter, and Mr. Blake. Julia was first treated; Mrs. Blake brought her there. Once or twice Mrs. Blake said she would step out and do some shopping, which she did, perhaps being out an hour and a half; I should think she brought the children three times in all, and that she did not stay, but can only swear to but one such incident.

Cross-examination: I occupied two offices, and would not swear but that upon one occasion, at least, Mrs. Blake sat in the front office and read a magazine.

The Court adjourned over until Monday a. m.

DEATH OF A GREAT BREWER.

Mr. Frederick Lehmann Killed by Being Thrown from His Carriage—Sketch of the Life of a Good Citizen.

The German and Franco German residents of this city have sustained a great loss in the death of Mr. Frederick Lehmann, one of their most influential and respected fellow countrymen. Deceased was one of the principal members of the lager-beer brewing firm of Seipp & Lehmann. He came to his death by an accident which befel him at about 6 o'clock on Thursday evening. While riding in his carriage with a friend, near the corner of Cottage Grove avenue and Twenty-second street, his horses took fright, and suddenly jumped out of the straight pathway. The carriage was overturned by the violent movement of the animals, and the occupants were thrown out upon the hard pavement. Mr. Lehmann's companion escaped without serious injury, but Mr. Lehmann himself was rendered insensible by falling directly upon the top of his head. His frightened team was secured and brought back to the place where he lay, and he was placed in the carriage and conveyed to his home, near the corner of Twenty-second street and Calumet avenue. He lingered in the most intense agony for a few hours, and died of a fractured skull. An inquest will be held to-day. Mr. Lehmann was born in Alsace, upon the borders of the Rhine. He emigrated to this country about twenty-one years ago, and shortly after landing upon our shores decided to make Chicago his home. He came here a poor man, with nothing to support him but his handiwork as a carpenter. His character for industry and sobriety favored him, and he soon obtained work at remunerative wages. After a while he saved money enough to open a small hotel for the accommodation of his countrymen, who were even then flocking to the country in almost as large numbers as they are at the present time. Of course he derived considerable profit from this business as those immigrants who had sojourned with him on their way to the Far West would inform their friends in the old country who contemplated coming hither of his whole-souled ways and unquestioned honesty—virtues rarely found in the immigrant housekeepers of the present day. Mr. Lehmann acquired a handsome competence from this small hotel sort of business, and he decided to abandon it and venture the greater part of his money in the brewery business. His first attempt at the production of lager beer proved a success, and increased his worldly possessions to a great extent. He continued in it for a few years, and then went into private life for a while. He soon became tired of inactivity, and fifteen or sixteen years ago entered into partnership with Mr. Conrad Seipp, a well-known brewer. The firm, up to the day of Mr. Lehmann's death, has prospered beyond their most sanguine expectations. Mr. Seipp and Mr. Lehman had each made fortunes, the latter being worth about $150,000, and it was their expectation to have made, at the least, $150,000 each this year, as almost every other beer brewery in the city was destroyed by the October fire, excepting their own. It is only a few weeks since Mr. Lehmann completed the elegant residence which he occupied at the time of his death. After this year he expected to spend the remainder of his days there, undisturbed by the cares and anxieties of business. His funeral will occur to-morrow afternoon or Monday; notice of will be given of it in to-morrow's papers. The following preamble and resolutions were passed by the Board of Trade yesterday:

WHEREAS, The members of this Board have been startled and saddened by the announcement of the death of Mr. Frederick Lehmann, long and honorably associated with us, and who only on yesterday was mingling with us in active business on 'Change; therefore,

Resolved, That the members of this Association naturally record this expression of their profound sense of grief at the sudden and melancholy dispensation of Divine Providence which has removed from life a man so highly respected and so promising of continued usefulness in society.

Resolved, That the sudden termination of life in the example before us solemnly admonishes us of the uncertainty of the tenure of our mortal existence, and bids us be ready at any moment to part our earthly associations and enter upon the unseen realities of the future state.

Resolved, That we hereby tender our sincere sympathies to the family of our deceased friend in their terrible bereavement.

FOR ONLY A YEAR.

The Lake Front Occupants Given to Understand that Their Leases Expire on the 15th of October, and Will Not be Renewed—The Conference Meeting, Yesterday.

The Council Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds held a meeting in the Council Chamber, yesterday afternoon, to consider the petition of J. Liebenstein, Paige & Wilkinson, and others, in relation to the occupancy of the Lake Front for business purposes for another year or less from the 15th of October. There were present Aldermen Holden, Gardner, and Ogden; the Mayor, Corporation Counsel Tuley, Commissioners Carter, Prindiville, and Thompson, of the Board of Public Works; Hon. Thomas Hoyne, and Messrs. Colby, Liebenstein, Cook, Whitaker, and several other merchants. The following is the petition referred to:

THE PETITION.

We, the undersigned, occupants of ground on Lake Park, having received from the Board of Public Works their notice of date of 10th inst., requiring us to vacate the premises now occupied by us on said Lake Park, on the 15th day of October next, would most respectfully submit for your consideration the following: When we accepted the permit from the Board of Public Works, on the 16th day of October last, granting us the privilege to occupy ground on said Lake Park, and erect temporary buildings thereon, we did so with the belief that we should not be required to vacate the same in less than two years, or until such time as we could do so without serious detriment to our business. This conviction was grounded upon the language of the permit and the assurances of persons in official position. The permit reads, "One year or more, at the option of the Board." This wording of the permit, together with assurances from those whose position entitled their opinion to much weight, caused us to select the ground for business purposes, without assurances; and ... many of us would not have made this ... were offered ground on State street for five years, at a less rental. Some of us have erected buildings at a cost of more than three thousand dollars, and these buildings would be of but little value if we are required to vacate in October. The expenditure of money in the erection of buildings, and the high rents occasioned by an increased demand incident to our removal would almost ruin what little the fire has left. In October next there will not probably be in the burnt district more than one-half enough buildings to supply the business of this city, while in another year there will be a sufficient number to accommodate all, and we can then select suitable permanent locations, and shall have had a further return for the money expended on our buildings. In another year we can vacate without serious detriment to our business, and as we believe our remaining until then cannot work any detriment to the best interest of our city, we think we ought not to be required to remove before. We claim to be a part of Chicago. Our interests and your interests are identical. We no less than you desire the prosperity of our city, and we believe that you have the best interests of the greatest number in view in all your acts. We, therefore, trust you will consider well before you do an act which must inevitably injure so many men of business, and doubtless entirely cripple or ruin some, who, although not favored with great fortune, yet are gifted with a spirit of enterprise which the "great conflagration" even did not extinguish. We, therefore, earnestly and most respectfully pray that you will give this our petition your most careful consideration, and we trust that your deliberation will give us what we ask, and that we may be permitted to remain where we are another year, or until such time as we can remove without serious injury to our business.

This petition bore the signature of sixty-three firms.

DISCUSSION.

Ald. Holden stated that the petition had been referred to the Committee on Wharves and Public Grounds, and that they were ready to hear arguments pro and con.

Mr. Liebenstein said that the petition represented the views of the merchants occupying the land. They desired to remain there another year, and would give bonds to vacate by that time.

Mr. Thomas Hoyne, who owns property on Michigan avenue, said he was present by invitation of the Mayor to state the objections of the property-owners and residents on the street, people who were paying taxes for property that was being depreciated by the temporary structures. The land belonged to the city for the benefit of the people only; belonged to the city for the most sacred purposes, and not to the corporation of the city to sell or rent. It belongs to the people, and should be retained for them for healthful uses. It had been defended by positive injunction against selfish corporations, who would have seized it, and against the city itself. He had no desire to reflect upon gentlemen personally, but the generosity of Chicago should not be betrayed into a right.

The Mayor was unqualifiedly opposed to the prolongation of the lease, and thought if a renewal was granted, interminable mischief and, perhaps, irreparable injury would result. The best way to solve the question was to wait until the 16th of October, and then re occupy the land for its proper uses,—devised by law and held by common public consent,—for a public park. The officers of the city had no right or legal power to use it for any other purposes, and could be instantly prohibited from doing so by the Courts. If the lease was renewed, all the owners of property on Michigan avenue, from Randolph to Twelfth street, could recover damages from the city. If suits were not commenced for what had already been done, it was due to the generous men they were dealing with. He assailed that portion of the petition which implies that the lessees were given to understand that they could occupy it for a longer time than a year. The clause was intended to give them a week or two; the idea that they were to occupy it longer than a year was never entertained by the city authorities. He protested against any such construction of the clause.

Corporation Counsel Tuley explained the legal aspects of the case, concurring in the views of the Mayor, and saying that the Council should take no action whatever in the matter, but that, at the expiration of the present leases, the city again take possession of the land.

Mr. Carter and Mr. Prindeville sustained the Mayor in what he said about the option clause.

Remarks were also made by Mr. Colby, who agreed with what Mr. Liebenstein had said, as to the understanding of the merchants when they built their stores.

The Committee, after a brief consultation, decided to report adversely on the petition.

NEW TURNER HALL.

The Corner-Stone to Be Laid with Imposing Ceremonies on Sunday Forenoon—Order of Procession and Exercises.

In accordance with the information previously laid before our readers, the corner-stone of the new building of the Chicago Turn-Gemeinde will be laid to-morrow (Sunday) morning, at 11 o'clock, on North Clark street, north of Chicago avenue. The procession will form on West Lake street, as follows: The First Division will form on West Lake street, west of Peoria; the Second Division, on West Lake street, west of Sangamon; the Third Division on Sangamon street, north of Lake; the Fourth Division, on Sangamon street, south of Lake. As soon as practicable after 9 o'clock the procession will march in the following order:

Police.
Marshal, with Staff.
First Division.
Band of Music.
Germania and Concordia Maennerchor.
Orpheus Singing Society.
Schweizer Maennerchor.
Frohsinn Singing Society.
Teutonia Maennerchor.
Liederkranz Singing Society.
Second Division.
Band of Music.
Assistant Marshal and Aids.
Chicago Schuetzen-Verein.
Gruetli Verein.
Hamburg Club.
Arbeiter-Verein.
Third Division.
Band of Music.
Assistant Marshal and Aids.
The Officers of the North American Turner-League.
Building Committee of the Chicago Turngemeinde.
Turners from abroad.
Aurora Turn-Verein, Chicago.
Vorwarts Turn-Verein, Chicago.
South Chicago Turn-Verein.
Fourth Division.
Band of Music.
Assistant Marshal and Aids.
Scandinavian Turn-Verein.
Bohemian Turn-Verein.
Chicago Turngemeinde.

The procession will march through the following streets: On West Lake east to Green, south to Randolph, east to Canal, north to Kinzie, (where the Turners from abroad will be received and welcomed), east to Wells, north to Indiana, east to Clark, then north to place of building, where the ceremonies of laying the corner-stone will be performed as per following programme:

1. Music by the Great Western Light Guard Band.
2. Song by the united Turner chorus.
3. Address of Jacob Boser, President of the Chicago Turngemeinde.
4. Address of F. Lackner, President of the North American Turner League.
5. Song by Germania and Concordia Maennerchor.
6. Laying the corner-stone.
7. Oration, in German, by Wm. Rapp, Esq.
8. Oration, in English, by Philip Stein, Esq.
9. Song by united Turner chorus.
10. Music by Vaas' Band.

After the conclusion of the ceremonies, the procession will march to Wright's Grove, where a picnic will be celebrated in the afternoon and a summer night's festival in the evening.

GREELEY AND KOERNER.

The Germans Rallying to the Liberal Standard—Greeley and Koerner Meeting in the Eighth Ward Last Evening.

The Greeley and Koerner fever is spreading like wild-fire among our German fellow-citizens, and unless the *Staats Zeitung*, the only Grantite German paper in this city, supports Grant and Beveridge with more fervor than it has hitherto done, there will not be a Corporal's guard left to follow its lead. The Germans in this city are determined that, as they say in their slang phrase, "es muss anders werden" (there must be a change), and that they are in earnest to have a change, was shown last evening at a meeting of the Germans of the Eighth Ward, at No. 323 Blue Island avenue, where they assembled for the purpose of organizing a German Greeley and Koerner club. The hall was crowded to suffocation. The meeting organized by electing Mr. Fr. Huntsche, President, and Mr. Gust Schwencke, Secretary. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Hoboltz, Vogel, Weber, Nachbaur, Schwencke, and Schenck, were appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws. Those present were requested to sign their names to a roll as members of the Club, and almost every one in the hall signed his name, and it was asserted that every German in the ward would sign that roll.

Mr. Schenck was the first speaker, and he told them that no German can conscientiously vote for Beveridge, who is a Know-Nothing and a temperance man, against such a man as Koerner; that Beveridge was not the candidate for Lieutenant Governor, but it is well understood that Oglesby, if elected, would be made United States Senator, when Beveridge would become the Governor.

Mr. Weber, the next speaker, made a capital speech, and was frequently applauded. He said the shirt was nearer to us than the coat; and, as Koerner was nearer to the Germans than any other man, it was their duty to vote for the Liberal ticket, especially as Koerner is one of the ablest and best men in the State. It is true, he continued, that some Germans are not as enthusiastic for Greeley as they should be, because they think Greeley would enforce the temperance laws. The President has had nothing at all to do with the Temperance law; and, as between Grant and Greeley, he would, like Koerner, say, "Always for Greeley." [Great applause.] Where is the German that will vote for that man Colbaith, *alias* Wilson, one of the worst Know-Nothings in the country? No! The Germans were too intelligent to vote for such a man.

After Mr. Michaelson, and several others, had made speeches, and the whole crowd treated to lager, the meeting adjourned, subject to the call of the President.

CITY AFFAIRS IN BRIEF.

Miss Cowell's Benefit.

A very pleasant entertainment was given last evening, at the Academy of Music, the occasion being the benefit of Miss Sidney Cowell. The programme consisted of three light and sparkling pieces, two of which Lotta has made her specialties. "The Little Treasure" was cast with Miss Sidney Cowell as *Gertrude*, Miss Florence Cowell as *Lady Howard*, Mr. Giddens as *Captain Maidenblush*, Mr. Padgett as *Sir Charles Howard*, and the remaining persons of the drama by the company. It is hardly necessary to criticise the acting of a lady so well known as Miss Cowell. It may, nevertheless, be said that she more than satisfied the expectations of a *role* in which Lotta has won a large share of her reputation. The interval between the first and second pieces was occupied by Miss Winnette Montague, with two songs, which were applauded but with languid enthusiasm. In "The Object of Interest," the part of *Fanny Gribbles*, another of little Lotta's notable impersonations, was assumed by Miss McHenry, in a manner hardly up to the standard of her prototype. Mr. Ward played the part of *Barney O'Dwyer*, in the same piece, with considerable cleverness. The programme concluded with the operatic burletta, "Prima Donna for a Night," with Miss Sidney Cowell as the vocal ..., and Mr. Giddens as *Granby Gag*, the remaining characters by the company. The piece passed off pleasantly, and was received with applause ... audience, not being in size what it should have been, atoned for that deficiency by noisy approval of everything that seemed to be done acceptably. Miss Cowell was received with applause at the first rising of the curtain, and was called out when it fell upon the last scene of the introductory comedy.

Everything.

The St James will have the honor of entertaining the French Band during its stay in Chicago.

—At the meeting of the Board of County Commissioners yesterday afternoon, there was no quorum, and so they adjourned until next Monday.

—There is talk that the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad intends introducing a new style of passenger coaches, somewhat similar to those used in England.

—There will be a meeting of the Chicago Typographical Union at Wahl's Hall, corner of Halsted and Adams streets, this afternoon at 5 o'clock.

—General John Tillson, President, and Judge Edmonds, Attorney, and S. Parker, Purchasing Agent, of the Mississippi Valley & Western Railway, are stopping at the Grand Central Hotel.

—Edward Kelly, 10 years of age, residing with his parents at No. 160 Pacific avenue, was drowned last evening, while bathing in a pond at the foot of Eldridge court, near the railroad track. The remains were taken to the Morgue.

—Mr. Charles Boone, son of ex-Mayor Boone, was thrown out of his buggy on Wabash avenue, last evening, and seriously injured. He was conveyed to his home by a friend who happened to be present when the accident occurred.

—Ed. Simpson is his name, and No. 43 Harmon court his address. He is Secretary of the Phoenix Base Ball Club, and desires to receive challenges from "the better class of amateur organizations."

—Mr. Klokke, the newly-appointed Police Commissioner, is undoubtedly ignorant of the character of the people who rent the second story of his building on West Madison street. Now that he is "on the police" he had better inquire. They are reported to be gamblers.

—The employes of Alderman Bailey, who are engaged on Schoelkopf's building, erecting on Randolph street, between Franklin and Market streets, took a Presidential vote during the dinner hour yesterday, which resulted as follows: Greeley, 44; Grant, 9.

—A cabinet-maker named Cyrille Allary, while working in his shop, Nos. 31 and 33 Sampson street, on Thursday, was struck in the head by a piece of board which flew from a circular saw. He died from the effects of the blow, yesterday. Deceased was a Frenchman. An inquest will be held to-day.

—The Mayor yesterday received a notice from the Ann Arbor, Mich., Relief Committee that, no one having applied for it, the unexpended balance of the Ann Arbor Chicago Relief Fund, $1,122.79, has been divided between the Ladies Benevolent Association and the Ladies' Library Association, of Ann Arbor.

—The Superintendent of Police's room in Prince's Hotel adjoins Mike McDonald's gambling hall. Kennedy the other day notified Mike that the rattle of the latter's "chips" disturbed his slumbers, and desired him to have them covered with rubber. And yet the police are ignorant of the existence of gamblers and gambling in the city!

—Among the prominent arrivals at the Grand Central yesterday were the following: J. M. Finch, Dallas; E. H. Spencer, Quincy; H. Willard, Boston; N. O. Hinan, James McNair and two daughters, New York; E. T. Mitchell, G. T. Humphrey, Omaha; Thomas Judd, Lyon's Grove; Charles M. Upham, Sharon, Wis.

—The friends of Colonel William A. Phillips, who left Washington, D. C., on the 25th of June, for his home in Salina, Kansas, are extremely anxious to hear of his whereabouts. Any one knowing aught of him will confer a favor by so notifying his family, who are almost distracted about his absence.

—The two-story frame building No. 77 Milwaukee avenue, owned and occupied by Thistedt & Hieren, dry goods merchants, was damaged by fire to the extent of $400, at 3 o'clock last evening. Insurance, $4,000 in the Traders', of Chicago, and $1,500 in the St. Paul, of St. Paul. The fire was caused by hanging goods too near a gas-light. An alarm was sounded from Box 251.

—A team, attached to a truck wagon belonging to O. G. Thompson, of Lake View, ran away on Jefferson street, about 6 o'clock last evening. The driver was thrown out, but escaped unhurt. The truck and horses were badly used up, and several buggies, carriages, and wagons with which the runaway collided, were strewn in fragments along the street.

—The Board of Public Works issued the following building permits yesterday: N. Luddington, 2-story and basement brick, 48x52 feet, No. 112 Calumet avenue; Angrew & Hennessy, 4-story and basement stone front, 50x53 feet, Superior street; A. N. Fullerton, 4-story and basement stone, 73x80 feet, Nos. 90, 92, 94, and 96 Dearborn street; Thomas Kerns, 2-story and basement brick, 46x80 feet, Nos. 14 and 16 Smith street.

—Mrs. John M. St. Cyr, of Winnebago Agency, Minnesota, inquires after her mother. In a letter addressed to the Mayor she says, when a child, she was taken from her mother by the city authorities of Chicago, and placed in the Home of the Friendless. In 1860 she was adopted by John G. Sharburn. All her efforts since January, 1872, to learn the whereabout of her mother have been unsuccessful. Can any one furnish her with the desired information?

—The range of yesterday's temperature was as follows, observations having been taken by E. de Yongh, optician, under the Sherman House, every half hour: At 7:30 a. m. 77 degrees; 8 a. m., 78; 8:30 a. m., 80; 9 a. m., 83; 9:30 a. m., 84; 10 a. m., 86; 10:30 a. m., 85; 11 a. m., 85; 11:30 a. m., 84; 12 m., 85; 12:30 p. m., 86; 1 p. m., 85; 1:30 p. m., 86; 2 p. m., 85; 2:30 p. m., 85; 3 p. m., 85; 3:30 p. m., 86; 4 p. m., 85; 4:30 p. m., 85; 5 p. m., 85; 5:30 p. m., 83; 6 p. m., 82,—in the shade. At noon the mercury indicated 102 degrees in the sun.

—It is as yet undecided whether the German Band will visit Chicago. Mr. Ziegfeld, to whose charge the band was consigned by the German Government, was ordered to have them back to Berlin early in August, and, at their request, has extended their visit to the 27th inst., which is the latest practicable limit of their stay, conformably with the Government's instructions. Until that date their time is their own. In the meantime Mr Ziegfeld has telegraphed Saro, their leader, inducements to visit Chicago, but no reply has been received.

—A young man named Schalzinger, employed as a bookkeeper by the brewing firm of Seipp & Lehman, narrowly escaped death, yesterday afternoon, while driving a horse and wagon at Adams street bridge. It appears that he was thinking over the sudden death of Mr. Lehman, and paid no attention to the fact that the bridge was swung until his horse started at the edge of the approach. Mr. Schalzinger succeeded in jumping from the vehicle before it and the horse fell into the river. The animal was drowned.

—The French Band, which is to give concerts here next week, will leave New York City this morning, and arrive at the Fort Wayne depot, corner of Madison and Canal streets, on Sunday evening at half-past 6 o'clock. All societies other than the five French societies, which intend to participate in the reception of the illustrious musicians, are requested to be at the depot on the arrival of the train. The members of the French societies are invited to attend a meeting on Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock, to be held at No. 63 North Canal street. A meeting of the General Reception Committee will be held this noon at the Sherman House.

The Chicago Academy of Music.

The summer term of the Chicago Academy of Music, No. 833 Wabash avenue, closes on the 13th inst. and will be followed by a vacation until Sept. 2, at which time the director, Mr. Ziegfeld, has decided to open in new and more convenient rooms, the location of which will be announced hereafter. In the meantime he has consented to give a few lessons during the vacation, and may be seen every day at the above address from 12 to 1. We advise those who wish to take summer lessons to call on him soon, as he will take only a limited number of pupils.

High Testimonials.

Some of the first-class grocers in Cincinnati testify as follows:

We are selling the Halford Sauce to our best retail trade, and the customers approve it highly.
B. CAVAGNA & SON.
No. 21 Fifth street, between Main and Walnut.

You may send six cases of the Halford—it is a first-class article, and gives universal satisfaction.
JOS. R. PEEBLES' SONS.
Corner Fifth and Race streets.

California Sunday Train.

The through Pacific express train for Council Bluffs, Omaha, San Francisco, and other Far West points, will leave the Wells street depot of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, at 10:45 a. m. Sunday, July 14, 1872. Through tickets via Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railways, will be good on this train.

New Life to the Hair.

Burnett's Cocoaine gives new life to the hair.

Cod Liver Oil.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil is the best.

WASHINGTON.

Causes that Led to the Recall of Baron Gerolt, the German Minister.

Influence of the French Arms Speculators Upon the Administration.

Plans for the Government Buildings in Chicago.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BARON GEROLT'S RECALL.

WASHINGTON, July 12.—The causes which led to the removal of the most popular German Minister who ever set foot in Washington have just been developed here, to the no small discredit of one of the most trusted representatives of the Grant Administration. The Baron, it will be remembered, came to this country in 1846, and from that time to his removal, especially through the Rebellion, gave the most substantial evidence of his own friendship, as well as of the country which he represented, for the American people. In the midst of the Franco-Prussian war the Baron, becoming convinced that the Administration was hardly observing its neutral obligations with reference to the sale of military stores to belligerents, wrote a friendly note to Bancaft Davis, observing that, according to his information, the French were allowed too much facility in the purchase of arms in this country. Davis wrote a most cruel and insulting reply thereto, to which the Baron ... The latter went to Secretary Fish with the letter, and asked what it meant. The Secretary, with a blandness which never deserts him, assured the Baron that he need pay no attention to the insulting missive, and that Davis, acting in a merely clerical capacity, was beneath the dignity of his just indignation, thus conciliating the Baron, who paid no further attention to the matter. A very short time after this unpleasantness, Baron Gerolt received a telegram from Bismarck, reprimanding him for his conduct toward American officials at Washington, and more especially for his unfriendliness to the Grant Administration. Without even replying to this telegram, or even offering an explanation to it, the Baron at once tendered his resignation, which was as speedily accepted. When the Baron returned to Berlin, circumstances occurred which led him to ask an explanation for the censure given him by Bismarck. The latter then put the Baron in possession of various communications made to himself, wherein the Baron was declared to be hostile to Grant's Administration, and on unfriendly terms with the majority of the members of the American Cabinet. Fortified by letters from some of the prominent Republicans in this country, and more particularly by his own statements, Bismarck was soon convinced that he had been badly imposed upon, and that both himself and Gerolt had been made the victims of a cunning and disgraceful intrigue. Bismarck was very indignant, and demanded an explanation from Bancroft. In the explanation that followed it appeared that Minister Bancroft had been imposed upon by communications from his nephew, Bancroft Davis, and that upon these statements he had made his own representations to Bismarck, supposing them to be of official origin. So it would seem that the French arms speculators had a more potent influence upon the Administration than even yet it has received credit for.

THE CHICAGO POST OFFICE.

Secretaries Boutwell and Creswell, and Attorney General Williams, who constitute the Committee on the new Government building now being erected in Chicago, had a conference this morning at the Treasury Department over the plans prepared by Architect Mullett. The Committee approved the plans, with the exception of the towers and various ornamental work with which it was contemplated to surmount the building. It was considered advisable that the architect should omit this portion on the ground that the appropriation would not be sufficient to carry it out; however, the work will go on the same as ever, and, to avoid the necessity of omitting the ornamentation, which the architect considers very necessary to the architectural success of the building, it is expected that Congress will provide an extra appropriation.

A MULE CLAIM.

General Pillow, of Tennessee, who has recently declared for Grant, has a large claim for mules pending in the War Department, which said mules were confiscated while he was a General in the Confederate army. Comment on the purity of his motives is useless.

MINNESOTA.

Murdered by her Indian Husband.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. PAUL, July 12.—Another murder by Indians has occurred. A sister of Allen Jourdain, who was chiefly instrumental in the capture of the Cook family murderers, has been killed by her husband, a full blood Indian, at Leach Lake. It is thought the deed was done out of revenge for Jourdain's part in the capture of the Cook murderers.

Dismissed.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., July 12.—In the Federal Court, to-day, the *quo warranto* case against Chief Justice Nicholson, of the Supreme Court, for holding office in violation of the Fourteenth Amendment, a *nolle prosequi* was entered at the suggestion of District Attorney Harrison, just returned from Washington. This was the last case of the kind on the docket.

Killed by Falling Derrick.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 12.—Late this afternoon Henry Dennis, Superintendent of one of the sections of the canal improvement under contract to his brother, John Dennis, was killed by a derrick giving way and falling on him, crushing him terribly. He lived an afterwards.

The Arkansas Disturbances.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., July 12.—Governor Hadley left for Pope County to-day to investigate the outrages there. Parties who left there this morning report that the militia were still in arms, and have pressed arms, ammunition, and horses generally from the people.

Suicide.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 12.—A drayman of this city, named George McGee, 35 years of age, committed suicide about noon, to-day, by hanging himself. Cause: he came home for dinner, and, finding it not ready, remarked it would be ready about 3 o'clock, went to the stable, fastened a rope to the ceiling, adjusted a noose around his neck, and jumped off the manger. He leaves a wife and three children.

Albany Live Stock Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, July 12.—Beeves—There was a good supply of cattle at the opening of the market, and the average quality was better than last week. As usual, there was a fair attendance of buyers, but the disposition shown last week to keep prices down, had evidently proved infectious, and a determination was manifested early in the day either to buy at reduced prices or not at all. Dealers were at first disposed not to reduce the prices more than ¼c per ℔, but no sales, except of selected lots, being effected at that figure, it was evident a further reduction would have to be made if any business was to be done. A feeling seemed to prevail that more cattle would arrive in the course of the day, and buyers were inclined to hold back, consequently, a further reduction of from ¼ to ½c per ℔ took place; but even at that figure the market was very dull, which is due in a great measure to the absence of New York buyers, who, it was reported, lost money on last week's purchases. The supply for the week, up to this afternoon, has been 44 car-loads, which is large for this season of the year, and if the number expected to-morrow arrive, we may look for a further reduction in prices.

Sheep and Lambs—The market for sheep and lambs showed a marked improvement over last week's prices, lambs being in great demand and scarce, while the sheep were of nice quality, with a good supply. Thirty car loads arrived, and prices for sheep ranged from 5¼ to 6¾c ℔ ℔, and for lambs from 10 to 11c ℔ ℔.

Milch Cows and Calves—About 50 cows arrived this week, of fair quality, but the demand is chiefly for the New York market. Two loads are here on pasture. Prices ranged from $35 to $70, the latter price being paid for good animals. There is no demand for calves, 130 out of 150 received being still on the market, and prices ruling from $3 to $10 per head.

Hogs—One hundred and thirty two car loads arrived, but they were all fed, watered, and sent forward via first hands, as there is no demand for them here.

Horses—Seven car loads arrived, and there is a fair market for good animals. Good workers fetch from [illegible] per pair, and ordinary from $150 to $200 each, according to quality. Several sales were made at fair prices, and the attendance at the stables shows this branch of the market is increasing in importance.

CUBAN CIGARETTES.

How the Weed Is Manipulated at the Great Havana Manufactories.

From the London Society.

I am in the Louvre. Not the French palace of that name, but a fashionable cafe in the heart of Havana. The interior of the Cafe del Louvre is tastefully decorated; the walls are concealed behind huge mirrors, the floor is of marble, and countless tables crowded with Habaneros and foreigners from all parts of Las Americas, are distributed about the saloon. At one end is a long mostrador or counter, where fancy chocolate, confectionery, and tobacco in all its branches are sold. Here you have your pick of cigar or cigarette brands, from the gigantic and costly Ramas to the Tamano pequeno cigarette. But do not suppose that, because you are at the birth-place of your choice Havanas, you will get those articles at a cost comparatively next to nothing. I, who from infancy upwards, have cherished this fiction, am lamentably disappointed, when I discover that exorbitant prices are demanded for the best brands. The cedar boxes, with their precious contents, set like gems in the midst of tinfoil and fancy-cut paper, look inviting; but I seek in vain for a cigar at the ridiculously cheap rate I have prepared myself to pay. I try Bravas, and ask for a penn'orth of the best, but am horrified when I am told that a single specimen of that brand costs fivepence! The Intimidads alarm me; the Bravas unman me; and as for the Cabanas, the Partagas, the Henry Clays, and the Upmanns, I am filled with awe at the bare mention of their value per pound. A real Ramas, I am informed, is worth eighteenpence English, while superior Upmanns are not to be had at all under ten sovereigns a hundred. In despair of finding anything within my means at the Louvre counter, I purchase a "medio's" worth of cigarettes—a medio, or twopence halfpenny being the smallest coin current in Cuba—order a cup of *cafe noir*, and sally forth in quest of cheaper smokeables.

Crossing the square where the Tacon Theatre and circus stand, I wander through the narrow, ill-paved streets of the Cuban Capital. At the corner of every street, under archways and arcades I meet with tables laid out like fruit-stalls, bearing bundles of cigars and cigarettes. Here, at least, I expect to find something to smoke at a fabulously low rate. Yes, here are cigars at two, three, and five for a silver twopence; but those I invest in do not satisfy me; they are damp, new, badly rolled, won't draw, and have all kinds of odd shapes. Some are curved like Turkish scimeters, others are cut upon, while a few are undecided in form like horse-radish. The vender assures me that all his cigars are born of "tobacco legitimo," of "calidad superior," grown on the low sandy soil of the famous Vuelto Abajo district; but I know what a very small area that tract of land comprises, and I will no more believe in the abundance of its resources than I will in those of Champagne and Oporto.

In my peregrinations, I gaze fondly into the interior of wholesale cigar warehouses, but dare not enter and demand the price of half of one of those countless cedar-boxes, which I see piled up to the very ceiling in walls fifty boxes thick. At last I founder on the Plaza de Sta Isabel, a spacious square, laid out with pretty gardens and tropical trees. Here is the grand hotel where I have several acquaintances, and to some of these I apply for information on the subject of tobacco.

My foreign friends assure me you cannot get a good cigar in Havana at any price, as all the best are exported to Europe and the United States; unless you prefer German tobacco, of which great quantities are imported in Havana. The natives have quite a different account to give. They declare that the best cigars never leave the country, but are easily obtained if you know where to seek them; and they refer me to the warehouses. Every one whom I consult graciously offers me a few specimens from his own particular cigar case; and, as in Cuba, it is considered an offence to refuse a man's tobacco, I am soon in possession of a goodly stock, which I calculate will last me for the next eight and forty hours, at least.

A singular etiquette is observed all over Cuba with respect to smoking, which a rough Britisher does not always appreciate. An utter stranger is at liberty to stop you in the middle of the street to beg the favor of your *candela* or light from your cigar. If you are polite you will immediately hand him your weed, with the ashes carefully shaken off, and the lighted end conveniently pointed in his direction. Part of your fire having been successfully transferred to his cigar, the stranger is bound to return your property, presenting it by a dexterous turn of the wrist, with the mouth end towards you; an operation which requires no little practice, as it is accompanied with a downward jerk to express deep obligation. If, after this, you are inclined to abandon your cigar for a fresh one, you may not do so in the stranger's presence, but wait till he has disappeared. There is a sort of smoking freemasonry, too, between Cubans all over the world. A Cuban recognizes a compatriot anywhere by the manner in which he screws up his cigarette, holds it, and offers or accepts a light.

Advised by a friend who is a great smoker I give up my cigar investigations and devote my attention to the humbler cigarette. With this object in view, I ramble down the narrow calles or streets of Sta. Ignacion, Del Opispo, and De Cuba. At every twelfth house which I pass, is a small shop where only the article I seek is sold. In the first-mentioned calle is the deposito of the far-famed Cabanas cigarette; in the second, the Galito and Honradez stores. I visit the latter, which holds the highest reputation, and take an inventory of the stock. I am shown an endless variety of cigarettes at comparatively insignificant prices; a packet of twenty-six of those mostly in vogue, costing only a silver medio, or twopence halfpenny English. There are innumerable sizes, from the smallest named Acadas to the biggest, or Tamano Mayor, called Grandifloras. The floor of the shop is sanded with burnt cigarette ends, looking like exhausted cartridges, and the pavement without is peppered with their fragments. Every man or responsible child whom I pass has a little tube of smoking paper between his lips, and glancing in at an open restaurant, I observe a group of feeders, each of whom has a cigarette stuck behind his ear like a pen.

At last I pause before the imposing factory of Louis Susini & Son, situated in a little plaza in the Calle de Cuba. It is here that the best cigarettes, popularly known as Honradez, are manufactured. The exterior of the building, with its marble columns reminding one of a Genoese palace, is worthy of attention. At the grand entrance is the Honradez figure of Justice, bearing the famous motto: "Los hechos me justifican—my deeds will justify me." But there is much to be seen within; and as a party of half a dozen ladies and gentlemen are about to enter. I join them and unite with them in begging permission of the proprietor to inspect the works. One of the firm soon appears, and, after a polite greeting, kindly appoints an assistant to show us over the manufactory. We are told that everything in connection with cigarette making, except the actual growing of the tobacco, takes place within these extensive premises, and are forewarned that a long afternoon is necessary to see everything to our satisfaction.

Before we begin we are politely requested to affix our signature in a ledger provided for visitors to the establishment; and, having obeyed, copies of our autographs are made on slips of paper, and, by a mechanical contrivance in the wall, these are despatched for some mysterious purpose to the regions above. At the suggestion of the cicerone, we follow our names; not by the same means, however, but by winding staircases and intricate passages. Before starting we peep into the engine-room to glance at the steam power which works the machinery required in the different departments. The first ascent brings us to spacious store-rooms where loose cigarettes and those already packed in bundles, are kept. The walls are literally papered with cigarettes in wheels, which look like complicated fireworks. As we move from one wheel to another we are invited to help ourselves to, and test, the different qualities, which some of us accordingly do in wine-tasting fashion; taking a couple of whiffs from each sample and flinging the rest in the dust. Further on we come to a small apartment where the operation of sorting the labels for enveloping each packet of twenty-six cigarettes takes place. The labels are fresh from the printers; a workman is standing before a movable table, and, as this revolves, drops them into little boxes belonging to their respective patterns. Each label is stamped with the Honradez figure of Justice, accompanied either by a charade, a comic verse, a piece of dance music on a small scale, an illuminated coat of arms, or a monogram pattern for Berlin wool-work. Some are adorned with artistic designs of a superior order, such as colored landscapes, groups of figures, or photographs of eminent persons.

Another ascent and we are in the stationery department. It seems odd to examine large sheets and thick reams of paper which we have been accustomed to see only in the form of cigarette books or tubes of small dimensions. A wonderful variety of rice and other paper is before us. There are two or three qualities of white, and endless shades of brown and yellow. Some are lightly tinted as the complexion of a half-caste; others are quadroon-hued, or of a yellow-brown mulatto color. We are shown medicated and scented papers. The first of these, called pectoral paper, is recommended by the faculty to persons with weak chests; the last, when ignited, gives out an agreeable perfume.

Yet another flight, and we are introduced into a long chamber with rows of long tables, at which a hundred Chinese workmen are engaged in counting the already twisted cigarettes into bundles of twenty-six, and enveloping them in their ornamental labels or covers. To accomplish this operation with necessary speed, much practice and dexterity in the handling is required. The coolies,—a thousand of whom are employed on the establishment,—are, however, great adepts at the art, and patient and plodding as beasts of burden.

But among the celestials there is one master hand who distinguishes himself above all the others by his superior skill. Piles of loose cigarettes and gummed labels are before him. Into the former he dips his dexterous fingers, and he knows by the feel alone whether he has the prescribed twenty-six within his grasp. By a peculiar shake he humors the handful into its tubular form, and with another movement wraps it lightly in a paper cover, which he leaves open at one end and neatly tucks in at the other. He is so rapid in his work that we can scarcely follow him with our eyes, and the whole performance from beginning to end looks to us like a conjuring trick. Our guide tells us how many thousands of packets per day are in this way completed by these useful coolies.

Arriba! Another flight leads to the picadura department, where tobacco leaves are prepared for cigarette making. The aspect on all sides reminds us of a room in a Manchester factory. We wade carefully through a maze of busy machinery. There are huge contrivances for pressing tobacco into solid cakes hard as brickbats; ingenious apparatus for chopping said cakes into various sized grains of picadura or tobacco cuttings; horizontal and vertical tramways for forwarding the latter to their respective compartments. Near us is a winnowing chamber for separating particles of dust from the newly cut picadura. We enter by a spring door, which closes after us with a bang, and everybody is immediately seized with a violent fit of sneezing. Particles of escaping tobacco dust float in the air and tickle our olfactories. We are actually standing within a huge snuff box! After inhaling a wholesale pinch of this powder, which leaves us sneezing for the next quarter of an hour, we clamber to the heights of the establishment, and find ourselves in the printing and paper-cutting departments. Here artists are engaged in preparing lithographic stones and wood blocks, with various picturesque designs for cigarette labels. Gilders are illuminating labels, and cutters are shaping paper into their cigarette and label sizes. Further on are printing offices where all the letter-press and lithography required in the establishment are accomplished. This is far from an insignificant item in the manufactory, for, besides the pictorial and letter-press cover belongings, there are the Honradez advertisements to print; circulars, pamphlets, together with dedicatory dance music, and an occasional local newspaper.

We linger lovingly about this interesting department, and, before we leave the premises, each lady member of our party is presented with a piece of Cuban dance music, upon the cover of which is printed a few words of dedication, accompanied by the lady's own name in full. Whilst wondering at the magic by which this mark of attention has been quietly accomplished, we descend to the ground floor and are again met by the courteous proprietor who presents each gentleman visitor with a newly made packet of cigarettes, upon which, lo! and behold, are our names. It is pleasing to see one's name in print, and when it is witnessed on an ordinary Havana cigarette packet the charm is greatly augmented.

Before taking leave of our civil host, we are invited to comment upon what we have seen in the visitors' book, and you may be sure that our observations are not unfavorable to the courteous proprietor and his interesting exhibition. Susini & Son have published a thick pamphlet containing a list of names and remarks of distinguished visitors to his establishment. It is a curious work in its way, for the epigrammatic effusions are varied, amusing, and composed in at least half a dozen languages. Some of the authors have chosen a poetic style of commentary, while others content themselves with matter-of-fact prose. A well known signature is here and there recognisable among these cosmopolitan productions. A famous Italian opera star has rhymed in her native lingo. A popular French acrobat—possibly one of a company of strolling equestrians—has immortalized himself in Parisian heroics. M. Pianatowski, the Polish fiddler, has scrawled something incomprehensible in Russian or Arabic—no matter which; while Mein Herr Van Trinkenfeld comes out strong in double Dutch.

We were in the act of quitting the Honradez establishment, when it suddenly occurs to one of us, that after all that has been said and seen, we have failed to watch a cigarette in actual process of manufacture. What! Have we presided at a performance of Hamlet with that hero omitted; or are the component parts of cigarettes planted in the ground to sprout ready made like radishes?

I return and ask for information on this subject.

"Perdonen vms," said our hospitable friend, "I had forgotten to tell you that our cigarillos are rolled by the presidiarios."

What's a presidiario? A presidiario is a convict, and convicts in Cuba are sentenced to eternal cigarette making in lieu of oakum picking. The Government contract with the manufacturers for this purpose, and *voila tout!*

Anxious to "sit out" the whole of Tarette performance to the very last act, I ask and obtain permission to visit the town jail. In one of the stone apartments of this well regulated building are groups of convicts dressed in white blouses and loose trousers of coarse canvas. Amongst them are Africans, Congos, Mulattoes of many shades, Chinese—Cowchows as they are called—the sun-burnt whites, composed principally of insubordinate Spanish soldiers and sailors. Each has a heavy chain ... the cigarettes of his own manufacture, and incessantly smokes. Before him is a wooden box filled with picadura and small squares of tissue paper. Great nicety is required to roll a cigarette after the approved fashion; the strength or mildness of the tobacco being in a great measure influenced by the way the grains are more or less compressed. A smoker finds a tightly-twisted cigarette more difficult to draw than a loosely twisted one.

The presidiario does not seem to object to his hard labor, but doubtless prefers it to other kinds of perpetual rolling on a wheel. He employs no sticky element to secure the edges of his cigarette, but tucks the ends neatly in by means of a pointed thimble which he wears on a forefinger.

Ponder well over this, ye Havana cigarette smokers! and when next you indulge in a whiff from your favorite luxury, remember that a pickpocket has had his hand on your picadura.

Classifying Men.

The lasting regret that we cannot know more of the bright, sincere, and genuine people of the world is increased by the fact that they are all different from each other. Was it not Madame de Sevigne who said she had loved several different women for several different qualities? Every real person—for there are persons as there are fruits that have no distinguishing flavor, mere gooseberries—has a distinct quality, and the finding it is always like the discovery of a new island to the voyager. The physical world we shall exhaust some day, having a written description of every foot of it to which we can turn; but we shall never get the different qualities of people into a biographical dictionary, and the making acquaintance with a human being will never cease to be an exciting experiment. We cannot even classify men so as to aid us much in our estimate of them. The efforts in this direction are ingenious but unsatisfactory. If I hear that a man is lymphatic or nervous-sanguine, I cannot tell therefrom whether I shall like and trust him. He may produce a phrenological chart showing that his knobby head is the home of all the virtues, and that the vicious tendencies are represented by holes in his cranium, and yet I cannot be sure that he will not be as disagreeable as if phrenology had not been invented. I feel sometimes that phrenology is the refuge of mediocrity. Its charts are almost as misleading concerning character as photographs. And photography may described as the art which enables common-place mediocrity to look like genius. The heavy-jowled man with shallow cerebrum has only to incline his head so that the lying instrument can select a favorable focus, to appear in the picture with the brow of a sage and the chin of a poet. Of all the arts for ministering to human vanity the photographic is the most useful, but it is a poor aid in the revelation of character. You shall learn more of a man's real nature by seeing him walk once up the broad aisle of his church to his pew on Sunday, than by studying his photograph for a month.

No, we do not get any certain standard of men by a chart of their temperaments; it will hardly answer to select a wife by the color of her hair—though it be by nature as red as a Cardinal's hat, she may be no more constant than if it were dyed. The farmer who shuns all the lymphatic beauties in his neighborhood and selects to wife the most nervous-sanguine, may find that she is unwilling to get up in the winter mornings and make the kitchen fire. Many a man, even in this scientific age which professes to label us all, has been cruelly deceived in this way. Neither the blondes nor the brunettes act according to the advertisement of their temperaments. The truth is that men refuse to come under the classifications of the pseudo-scientists, and all our new nomenclatures do not add much to our knowledge. You know what to expect—if the comparison will be pardoned—of a horse with certain points; but you would not dare go on a journey with a man merely upon the strength of knowing that his temperament was the proper mixture of the sanguine and the phlegmatic. Science is not able to teach us concerning men as it teaches us of horses, though I am very far from saying that there are not traits of nobleness and of meanness that run through families, and can be calculated to appear in individuals with absolute certainty; one family will be trusty and another tricky all through its members for generations; noble strains and ignoble strains are perpetuated. When we hear that she has eloped with the stable-boy and married him, we are apt to remark—"Well, she was a Bogardus." And when we read that she has gone on a mission and has died, distinguishing herself by some extraordinary devotion to the heathen at Ujiji, we think it sufficient to say, "Yes, her mother married into the Smiths." But this knowledge comes of our experience of special families, and stands us in stead no further.—*From Warner's Back-Log Studies, in Scribner's for July.*

The Significance of Names.

The significance of names is as variable as the clouds, depending on conditions too delicate to be defined. Still names have what might be termed a quality of average association, which translates them to the mind in not materially different hues and forms. Nobody considers Jerusha fascinating or Mabel repulsive. Sibyl suggests softness and fineness, and Angelina mawkish sentiment. Blood and breeding seem to lie in Edith, and inelegance and rusticity in Priscilla. Mary, whom bards have made tuneful in many tongues, has lost such savor as she might have had from excess of handling. We think of her now in connection with almost anything else than grace and loveliness. Kate is interesting, though she conveys a certain impression of wildness approaching hoidenhood. Pauline is lackadaisical, pretentious, and shallow. Ruth is simple, genuine, winning, full of modesty and merit, and sterling to the core. Ada and Ida show gentleness without strength, and delicacy rather than discernment. Alice is what circumstances may make her—pretty and spoiled, needed trial for development, adversity for elevation. Amy is a child always, even after maternity and maturity, and nothing can render her otherwise. Stiffness, self-consciousness, and angularity emanate from Arabella; and Augusta should be consequential and inflated without desert. A certain hot-house air might surround Blanche and Bertha, and they should be kept there if it be desirable to preserve their freshness and their fragrance.

Clara, not to belie herself, should be pure, affectionate, and free, carrying with her the form and daintiness of distinction. Eliza is plain, but profound, and Ella slender echo of what she imitates. When the average man seeks for a wife, despising romance and discarding the ideal, he should sue to Esther, who will perform all she promises, becoming the most conscientious of housekeepers, the most devoted slave of the nursery. A thorough scatterbrain is Fanny, whom trouble spares and adversity does not touch. Helen is precocious at sixteen, a coquette till five-and-twenty, and an ambitious and match-making mamma, while she absents herself from heaven to discharge her duty to society. Isabella should be tall and dignified and clever, laughing at what she most sincerely believes, and wounding with Parthian arrows her well-guarded heart. Julia has a tendency to be in love with herself, undisturbed by rivals. She sees in her mirror the beauties others fail to discover, and her much-proclaimed righteousness is but a phase of her conceit. Jane is likely to suffer from lack of appreciation, for she wears her jewels out of sight, and is content to be misunderstood when understanding demands any betrayal of herself. In sentimental woes Leonora is ever bound; is most happy when most distressed. Louise has a spice of affectation, but is engaging at first and enchanting at last to those she admits to the sanctuary of her sympathy. The image of Madeline is shown in the strictest conventionality. She is a well-bred automaton; dresses admirably, talks faultlessly, acts becomingly; is, in a word, a reflection of her surroundings, because she has not sufficient force to vary from her pattern.

Maud affects Tennyson and tears, muslin of the whitest and misery of the blackest sort. She is a distillation of simper, silliness, and sentimentalism. Miriam, Penelope, Cordelia, and Raphael need to be stately, calm, and self-sustained,—admired by many, esteemed by all, and beloved by one. Phoebe and Phillis are ... of shepherds. They are prominent figures in a landscape filled with lambs and houses, and commend themselves warmly to the swain credulous enough to believe that God the first garden made and the first city Cain. The heart of gallantry does not throb at mention of Susannah, who rises to the fancy with milk and water eyes, unshapely mouth, and an ill-fitting gown; but it beats wildly to the sweet syllables of Viola's name, and waits with eager expectancy the regal presence of Zenobia, too lofty to be lightly loved.—*"Juliet's Question Answered," by Junius Henri Browne, in July Galaxy.*

EUGENIE'S DIAMONDS FOR SALE.

The Jewels of the ex-French Empress to be Offered at Auction.

From the London News.

The splendid personal ornaments belonging to a distinguished lady, whose name will be readily guessed, though it is requested it may not be made known on this occasion, are now on view at the rooms of the auctioneers, Messrs. Christie, Manson & Woods, and are to be offered to public competition on Monday next. Rarely, if ever, has such a display of jewels of such high value, and the property of one person, been seen. The last sale of the kind, which may bear some comparison with this, was that of the jewels belonging to Prince Esterhazy, when among them were sold the diamonds of the famous jacket of the Prince's uniform, many of which, however, were pronounced by those uncompromising judges, the dealers, not of the "first water." We cannot pretend to the slightest gift of an expert in precious stones, but can merely vouch for the great beauty of most of the ornaments, and some of the diamonds appeared to be liquid gems of the most exquisite beauty, sparkling like drops of crystal rainbow, and flashing like little suns with every movement.

The sprays formed of flowers and leaves, encrusted with brilliants, and perhaps the most beautiful both in effect of light and color and as works of the jewelworkers' art. The framework of these, which is as usual of silver, is one of the utmost delicacy, and the designs generally extremely tasteful. One especially useful is a rose bud and leaves (66), with one large stone below the stalk, which upon some fair forehead we could fancy would shine like a fairy rose. Another ornament in this style (78) is a magnificent tiara ... and diminishing at each side, studded all over with brilliants. In others the varying color of the diamonds is set off with the strong, deep tints and gorgeous tone of the ruby, emerald, and saphire, producing the richest effects of color. Sixty-five is a bracelet of this kind, extremely noble in style and beautiful in the "melange optique" peculiar to well-contrasted arrangements of color whether in ornaments or pictures. A brooch (114), formed as a double pink, in brilliants, is a good example of floral design in jewelry. A pendant of brilliants and pearls, with a large black pearl centre and drop (61); and another one with large square emerald, surrounded with brilliants, and a pearl drop as large as a sparrow's egg, are noticeable for the size of the jewels as well as the chaste beauty of the ornament.

Perhaps the most exquisitely simple and beautiful of all the ornaments is the pearl necklace (78) of forty-one choicest pearls, all matched in size, and of that beautiful form which avoids being perfectly round by the most delicate dimples that give such charming variety to each, and sets them blooming with those melting tints which make the pearl, in its native beauty, the rival of the diamond. There is one superb diamond ornament (49), a marquise ring, with a pink, oval-shaped diamond about three-quarters of an inch long, set round with brilliants, which was formerly worn by the Empress Josephine. For beauty of design and admirable work, there is the bracelet (17), formed of flowers like the "forget-me-not" enlarged, the centre being pearls, and the petals encrusted minutely with diamonds.

The grotesques, so favored by the cinquecento jewellers, are represented in such modern instances as the set of a brooch and earrings, formed as a guitar, in gold and enamel; and there is a very quaint set in which that least sentimental of all quadrupeds, the tortoise, is made to do duty, clad in gold and enamel, as brooch and earrings. The gold snuff-box set with diamonds in the form of flowers, and bearing the cypher of the Khedive of Egypt in brilliants on blue enamel, is an interesting object, as no doubt it was presented to the distinguished personage on the occasion of a visit to the Court of the Khedive.

There are thus 114 lots of the ornaments, and the remaining lots are lace parasols and fans, all of which are extremely elegant, one of the fans being carved, in sandal wood, with Chinese figures and the letter E with crowns.

Frightful Fall of a Stage Coach.

From the Pittsburgh Commercial, July 12.

On July 4 a miraculous escape occurred near Jefferson, Greene County. The circumstances are as follows: On that day a large number of the citizens of Waynesburg and been in Jefferson attending the dedication of a new college. The stage line of Mr. Edward Sexton, of this place, which runs between Waynesburg and Rice's Landing, was held over by a number of Waynesburgers at Jefferson to await a concert. The concert over they started for home in high spirits. Between 10 and 11 o'clock, the night being quite dark, in rounding a place called Sly Point, about a mile and a half from Jefferson, the coach upset, precipitating horses, passengers, and driver down a rugged embankment of one hundred and sixty feet. The coach turned over six or eight times and then lodged against a ... tree. Of the nine passengers on the ... of the coach none were seriously injured. A few cuts and bruises were the only mishaps. A son of Mr. Sexton, who was riding with the driver, managed to jump off before the coach overturned, and, running back to Jefferson, he alarmed the town. Lights were procured and medical aid summoned. The driver was found at the foot of the embankment, having rolled the entire distance. He was but slightly injured. One horse was killed outright, and two others slightly injured, while the fourth one escaped uninjured.

The Old Spirit in Paris.

From a late Paris letter.

Beneath the true Republicans—Republicans of the American stamp—there are still too many "Reds," the powerful relics of that faction which wrote its annals in characters of blood and fire during the Commune. Exasperated, not cowed, by the execution and deportation of their comrades, they would rise and strike again if the opportunity occurred.

Let me relate a little incident illustrating the temper of these people, which I witnessed last Sunday, about dusk, on the Place du Palais Royal. A man in a blouse, with his bundle of tools over his shoulder, accompanied by his wife, a coarse-looking woman, were crossing the ..., when two ladies dressed in black were coming in the opposite direction, and one of these, who was looking on ..., accidentally jostled against the woman. She instantly turned and apologized.

"Pardon, madame."

"There is no pardon," was the rough retort; "you did it on purpose."

"But I assure you, madame"—

"No words! Take that, aristocrat!" and a female fist came in contact with the lady's temple. She burst into tears and ran away with her friend. There happened to be a sergeant de ville at hand, and the two Communards—for such they were undoubtedly—walked off in triumph.

The Advantage of Groaning.

A French physician is out in a long dissertation on the advantage of groaning and crying in general, and especially during surgical operations. He contends that groaning and crying are two grand operations by which nature allays anguish; that those patients who give way to their natural feelings more speedily recover from accidents and operations than those who suppose it unworthy a man to betray such symptoms of cowardice as either to groan or cry. He tells of a man who reduced his pulse from one hundred and twenty-six to sixty in the course of a few hours by giving full vent to his emotions. In accordance with the above the crying of children should not be too greatly discouraged. What is natural is nearly always useful, and nothing can be more natural than the crying of children when anything occurs to give them either physical or mental pain.

A Wife Runs Away With and Marries Another Man—He Afterwards Kills Himself.

From the Pierce City (Mo.) Herald.

We have been shown a letter from Mr. A. Marcum, of Bentonville, Ark., dated June 25, to Mr. M. D. Smith, of this place, which gave us the following information:

Jacob Horn's wife was married here yesterday to a man by the name of Erins. They left town in the evening, and out by Breathwaite, Erins drew a revolver and shot himself through the body, from the effects of which he died in about five minutes. Horn's wife was a Gideon. They lived in Stone County, Missouri, near the mouth of James River. She left Horn's last Saturday, and said she was going to Jack Gideon's, about ten miles from this place. She left with her husband five small children. We are not advised for what reason Erins killed himself, but perhaps it was the fear of being arrested and punished.

Vinnie Ream's Brother in the Penitentiary.

From the Fort Smith (Ark.) New Era, July 5.

The brother of Miss Vinnie Ream, the sculptress and pet of Congress, has just been sentenced at the United States Court now in session here to serve six months in the Penitentiary at Little Rock, and pay a fine of $1,000, for selling whiskey in the "Nation." Mr. Ream lives about forty miles west of here, in the Indian Nation. Perhaps Miss Vinnie can direct the attention of our national lawgivers to the workings of an absurd law.

—There are three brothers, now living, natives of Albemarle County, Va., whose united ages make 258 years and 239 days. Neither was ever drunk, except the youngest, who got on a frolic just to feel the effects of it. Strange to say, though there were nine ..., that was the only instance of which our informant is aware. The average age of these three sons is 86 years and 79 days.